

U.S. CUTS EMBASSY STAFF IN MOSCOW

A. F. L. Leaders Rebuffed by Roosevelt

UNION DRIVE IS PLEDGED BY CHIEFS WHO RENEW 'FAITH IN ROOSEVELT'

Roosevelt Letter Seen As Strengthening Company Unions

CHALLENGES A. F. L. Open Shop Drive Among Auto Workers Is Predicted

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Following President Roosevelt's letter to the American Federation of Labor council, Charlton Ogburn, defying all of labor's demands, and upholding fully the union-smashing position of Donald Richberg and the Auto Labor Board, A. F. of L. leaders declared they would conduct an organization drive in the auto and steel industries. The sending of organizers into the auto and steel fields, by the A. F. of L. was forced by the seething resentment of the steel and auto workers at the extension by Roosevelt of the anti-labor auto code.

But the A. F. of L. officialdom immediately weakened this move by again expressing their faith in Roosevelt and attempting to hold out hope to the workers who are demanding strike, that Roosevelt is their "friend."

William Green, in announcing he will seek an audience with the President, declared, "Roosevelt is our hope and strength. We want to go over to the White House and discuss all labor problems and show our faith in him."

It was revealed at the White House that another letter had been sent to William Green, headed "Dear Bill" which defended S. Clay Williams, and flatly refused the demand of the last A. F. of L. national convention, that Williams be removed. Williams is head of the Reynolds Tobacco Company, "on leave" to head the National Industrial Recovery Board.

"A Devoted Servant" Roosevelt said on Dec. 2, in this letter "He (Williams) has rendered a devoted, impartial service which has fully justified his selection."

"Williams has sabotaged a cigarette code, and there is no such code as a result of Williams successful efforts to keep down wages of cigarette workers."

Roosevelt's letter to Ogburn up

Stay of Writ No Aid to Men

The stay granted by Justice Burt Jay Humphrey, of the injunction he signed Tuesday does not permit united action between the longshoremen and teamsters' unions on the waterfront, nor is it a guarantee against firing of union workers pending the appeal to a higher court, statements by Justice Humphrey revealed yesterday.

Justice Humphrey declared that if the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, Merchants Association, or any of the other plaintiffs have reasons to find the workers violate the injunction that is, interfere with non-union trucking, they can apply at once and have the stay lifted. After explaining that the injunction means that unions must not interfere with trucks driven by non-union workers, the judge declared: "After the findings and decree were signed embodying these provisions, a provision was added at the bottom in my own handwriting with the consent of all parties. By this provision a stay of this decree is granted pending an appeal to the Appellate Division with leave to plaintiffs or any one of them to apply upon notice for a vacation thereof."

He explained later that "the purpose of this provision of that be effective until the appeal is decided, unless disturbance, arise which are of sufficient importance to justify a vacation of the stay."

The judge has made no decision which prevents the companies from firing union workers or cutting wages pending the appeal, as claimed by Joseph P. Ryan, President of the International Longshoremen's Association, and Edward C. Maguire, attorney for the union. Members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters report that foremen have been active yesterday, "congratulating" non-union

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To the AFL Council

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CPUSA, DECLARES READINESS TO SUPPORT ORGANIZATION DRIVE

February 6, 1935.

Executive Council, American Federation of Labor, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs and Brothers: The arrogant blows delivered against the trade unions by Roosevelt through the extension of the automobile code and his method of handling the question, creates a very critical situation if not answered by a powerful movement of the working class. The whole trade union movement is in the most serious danger.

An unprecedented "open shop" drive, with the backing of the government, is now fully coming into the open. The government which, with all of its promises cannot bring about industrial recovery, successfully brings the recovery of profits and the "open shop." This policy, now openly proclaimed by President Roosevelt, is a long step towards establishing in America a regime essentially similar to those of Mussolini in Italy and Hitler in Germany—that is, Fascism.

That Roosevelt's policy, especially in auto and steel, until now had some success, is due to your support, is the consequence of the policy which you carried out in the unions. It was at the height of the activities of the auto workers, when a hundred thousand auto workers went into the American Federation of Labor unions, that you

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AAA CRITICS FIRED BY U.S. OFFICIALS Who Showed Up New Deal Are Thrown Out

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—All officials in the Roosevelt A.A.A. administration who had been critical of the results of the acreage-reduction program on the living standards of the masses were fired today in a general "house-cleaning" ordered by Chester C. Davis, A.A.A. administrator.

Leading among the discharged officials is Frederic C. Howe, who, as head of the Consumers' Council of the A.A.A., had been issuing statistics showing that the A.A.A. program was steadily reducing the buying power of the city population through rising prices, without bringing the small farmers any benefits.

"Purging" of Opposition Jerome N. Frank, A.A.A. attorney, and his assistant, Alger Hiss of the Nye investigating committee staff, were also fired by Roosevelt's man, Davis.

The reorganization of the A. A. A. now going on is intended to supplement the general "purging" of whole groups of opposition figures within the various governmental agencies set by the N.R.A. and A.A.A.

Data issued by Dr. Howe as head of the A.A.A. Consumers Council revealed that the combined N.R.A.-A.A.A. program had raised the cost of living for the majority of the people.

All this followed Hull's blunt rejection, in a four and one-half minute conversation of the Soviet Union's offers on these debts. The Roosevelt government knows that the history of the Czarist and Kerensky debts went stand public airing, and hence the curt rejection.

But the rapid-fire diplomatic moves in Washington are definitely timed with Japanese imperialism's war moves in Chahar and on the border of the Mongolian Peoples' Republic.

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Inflation and Fascism 'MONETARY REFORM' IS COVER FOR DRIVE AGAINST WORKERS

Thomas Admits Real Motive Is Fear of Mass Upsurge

This is the concluding article of the series on Wall Street's fascist conspiracy.

By Marguerite Young

Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, Congressional trumpet of the Fascist inflationists, informed the Daily Worker that capitalists who are traditional enemies are getting together for "monetary reform," or cheapening American money, in order to "offset Communism."

"Our whole 'monetary reform' program is designed to offset Communism," Thomas declared in an interview on Jan. 15. He also disclosed: "I had dinner with Russell Leffingwell, the Morgan partner, two weeks ago in New York, and I found that the only thing he was worried about was that I might be mixed up with a crowd who wouldn't stop short of uncontrolled inflation. I told him that the only way we could get into uncontrolled inflation would be for the millionaire creditor class to bring it on by stupidity."

J. P. Morgan & Company and the John D. Rockefeller are the main traditional enemy cliques in capitalist competition in the United States. Thomas's inflation program would somewhat hurt the immediate interests of the Morgan camp. Thomas's implication that Morgan interests are "nevertheless, coming to tolerate it is startling evidence of the capitalists' desperate drive for a united front against American labor, bringing together all the leaders of the fascist offensive.

Thomas met me in the Willard Hotel in Washington. Suave bluff frank as to the anti-radical, anti-labor purpose of the Committee for

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Congressman McCormack

the Nation, whose spokesman he is told me he had conferred all day with another Committee for the Nation spokesman, Father Charles E. Coughlin, the radio demagogue who professes to speak for labor. He told me, too, how Coughlin, with his "Union for Social Justice," and other leaders of so-called people's organizations are working with the ruling big shots to put over this "monetary reform" program which, as we have seen, is a disguised wage-cut.

The Senator said that the "Sound Money League," is led by James H. R. Cromwell, stepson of Morgan partner, E. T. Stotesbury, and banker Frank A. Vanderlip. With this "Sound Money League," Father Coughlin is cooperating for the inflation program. So are the heads of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and Disabled American Veterans, and the big farmers' "cooperatives."

Thomas revealed that his group wants to cheapen the American dollar by 28 cents more. This

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PROVOCATIVE ACT AIMED TO SUPPORT WAR MOVES AGAINST USSR BY JAPAN

Mongolia Warns Japan; Scores Troop Invasion

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ULAN BATOR, Mongolian People's Republic, Feb. 6 (By Cable).—Affirming the deliberate invasion of the Mongolian People's Republic by the troops of Japanese imperialism, Premier Gendum asserted that the whole population of his country would fiercely resist any occupancy of their territory. This country, as is well known, maintains the friendliest economic and political relationship with the Soviet Union and its independence is guaranteed by the U.S.S.R.

"I already have had occasion to notice," Premier Gendum stated, "that on the basis of information from Japanese and Manchurian sources the world press indicates that the incidents of Jan. 24 and 31 on the Outer Mongolian frontier are explained as though the troops of the Mongolian People's Republic seized a section which allegedly belonged to Manchukuo. The Mongolian People know very well that such an assertion is absolutely unfounded."

Cites Documents "The Mongolian Government," he declared, "has genuine documents

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at its disposal which incontrovertibly establish that since 1924 the frontier between Mongolia and Baryut was considered the present frontier, fixed on all maps, and it is evident that Lake Bor Nor, as well as the Khalkha River emptying into it, entirely belongs to the nomads of Khalkhask in Mongolia. Without enumerating other documents at the disposal of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic, I think the question as to how "just" is the claim of the Japanese and Manchukuan officials, is exhausted.

This information simultaneously exhausts the question as to who is really guilty of the incidents taking place in this district during 1935.

Desires Peace "You must involuntarily ask yourself this question," continued Premier Gendum. "Exactly what will the Manchukuan authorities attain by coming out against the Mongolian People's Republic with the accusation of invading the territory of Manchukuo? According to the desire of the Mongolian People's Government, the Mongolian People's

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Follows Rejection by U. S. of Soviet Debt Settlement Offer ENCOURAGES NAZIS

American Consulate in Moscow Abolished by Washington Order

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Following Secretary of State Hull's blunt rejection of the Soviet Union's debt settlement offer, the State Department today drastically cut the American Embassy staff in Moscow. The provocative form in which these diplomatic steps were taken undoubtedly are deliberately aimed to encourage Japanese military forces on the border of the Mongolian People's Republic and in Manchukuo to speed their war moves against the Soviet Union.

Among the changes scheduled in the U. S. Embassy in the Soviet Union are the following: (1) The American Consulate at Moscow will be abolished; (2) the American naval attaché, Captain David R. Nimmer, will be withdrawn; (3) the assistant military attaché for air, Lieut. Thomas White, will be withdrawn.

The purpose of these moves is to demonstrate that the Roosevelt regime is at this time extremely cool to the encouragement of friendly relations with the Soviet Union, Fascist Germany and the imperialist-military clique of Japan will know how to interpret this as inspiration to continue the drive closer to the Soviet border, without arousing any Japanese-American difficulties.

Consul-General George Hamson is not expected to return to Moscow, following the State Department's decision. Hamson is now in the United States on furlough.

"The explanation" for the drastic cut given at the State Department is as follows:

"Due to recent developments it is believed there will be less business in Soviet Russia for American concerns."

The State Department also announced that U. S. Ambassador William C. Bullitt will return to Moscow. Bullitt is now in a hospital, where he underwent a minor operation on an infected jaw.

Workers Balk Paris Fascists

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Fascists and royalists, attempting to strengthen sentiment for a fascist dictatorship on the anniversary of their defeat in last year's momentous struggle, found themselves opposed this afternoon by increasing masses of Communists, Socialists, thousands of war veterans, and scores of thousands of anti-fascist supporters.

Etienne Flandin, French Premier, grimly announced that he was prepared to fight the solid hatred of the Paris workers for his reactionary pro-fascist program with a force of 14,000 police, 20,000 Mobile Guards and 50,000 troops. The War Department, it was confirmed here, has called on 250,000 reservists and war veterans to gather at 8,852 rallying places in Paris and in suburban towns, as "a precautionary measure."

Gangs of fascist hoodlums and royalist "King's Henchmen" made efforts to assault members of the United Front of Socialists and Communists with loaded canes, but were beaten back by massed and watchful anti-fascists. As the closing time for factories approached, thousands of the anti-fascists met at grouping places and quietly awaited a possible call to action. Fascists provocatively tore down United Front posters, shouted nationalist slogans, and swore at Flandin for not having allowed them enough liberty to attack the anti-fascist front.

Police and the Mobile Guards fell upon all groups small enough for them to attack and brutally beat those within reach with thick clubs. At the Notre Dame Cathedral, where Flandin and Prefect of Police Langeron hypocritically mourned the 19 individuals murdered by the government last year, cries of "assassins" rose from the huge throng of demonstrators

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WORKERS BILL ANOTHER SPY WIN SUPPORT IN TRIAL OF 18

Benjamin and Johnson U. S., State and Bosses Report to Committee on Labor Linked in Frameup of 18 on Coast

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Members of the Sub-Committee of the Labor Committee of the House of Representatives holding hearings on the Workers' Bill, listened this afternoon to Herbert Benjamin, executive secretary of the National Joint Action Committee for Genuine Social Insurance, present a detailed report of the broad mass support behind H. R. 2827.

"The Workers' Bill," Benjamin told the committee, "is a collective effort in the sense that it has been formulated in consultation with hundreds of thousands of workers."

Manning Johnson, the spokesman for the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, discussed the situation of the Negro people under the New Deal so ably that Chairman Dunn took occasion to compliment him publicly. "You delivered a splendid report," Dunn told him.

Matthew A. Dunn, Democratic Congressman from Pennsylvania, announced today that he will introduce the same bill as H. R. 2827 in the House of Representatives. He called upon other Congressmen to follow his example. Congressman Theodore Moritz of Pennsylvania came to the hearings to tell the sub-committee that he is "heartily

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(Special to the Daily Worker)

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Feb. 6.—Evidence linking the State and national governments to the big industrial and agricultural interests behind the frame-up "criminal syndicalism" trial of the eighteen worker-defendants here was brought out today during cross-examination of Melville Harris, stool-pigeon and prosecution witness, by Leo Gallagher, International Labor Defense attorney.

Harris testified that he had joined the Communist Party, the Young Communist League and the Cannery and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union while employed at the C. C. C. headquarters in this State. He made regular reports to the State Bureau of Criminal Identification, he admitted, although claiming he had received no pay from that body for his labor-spying activities.

State-Boss Connection

He had joined these organizations last February and shortly after was sent by Rachel Sowers of the State Bureau to Mr. Dazey of the San Francisco Industrial Association. Mr. Dazey got him a job, he said, with the city authorities of Klamath Falls, Ore., as a spy on the labor movement there. He re-

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C. P. Leader Gets Term For Rakosi

(Daily Worker Budapest Bureau)

BUDAPEST, Feb. 6.—The ominous lack of news of their great anti-fascist leader, Matthias Rakosi, sentenced three days ago to 11 days of solitary confinement in the Horty dungeons, has roused the workers here to extreme indignation.

Twelve demonstrators were being held here today as a result of last Saturday night's demonstration for Matthias Rakosi. At six o'clock, when the evening traffic of holiday throngs is heaviest, the paraders emerged from side-streets in small groups, converged into a solid stream and finally met the attack of the police. The prisoners are being held in the political department at police headquarters.

"The emergency of the peril to Rakosi's life," a statement of the Communist Party of Hungary declared today, "has now made international protest action the only weapon which can save him. Rakosi's physical weakness, brought on by nine years of imprisonment for anti-fascist activity, and the ferocity of the Goembois dictatorship in wanting to do away with this military working-class leader at all costs, prove how urgently the mobilization of the masses must be organized to prevent his murder."

James Sanchez, an Indian worker, was tried on the same charges but was released as a result of a Sanchez, the copper bosses and their hung jury.

Enraged by their failure to "get" legislators have launched a drive to place a criminal syndicalist law on the statute books.

The drive is backed by the lead-

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Demonstration For Rakosi

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Hull's Anti-Soviet Moves Spur Japan's War Plans in Mongolia-Manchuria

By HARRY GANNES

With the pretext of the fifth-laden Czarist and Kerensky debts, Secretary of State Hull has opened up a provocative "diplomatic" attack against the Soviet Union. Just yesterday Roosevelt's State Department ordered a drastic reduction in the U. S. embassy staff in the Soviet Union, going to the extent of withdrawing the U. S. General Consul in Moscow. Navy and air attaches were also withdrawn.

All this followed Hull's blunt rejection, in a four and one-half minute conversation of the Soviet Union's offers on these debts. The Roosevelt government knows that the history of the Czarist and Kerensky debts went stand public airing, and hence the curt rejection.

But the rapid-fire diplomatic moves in Washington are definitely timed with Japanese imperialism's war moves in Chahar and on the border of the Mongolian Peoples' Republic.

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The Hearsts and Fishes are pressing hard for the rupturing of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and for friendly overtures to Japan's war plans against the workers' fatherland.

And all this is now done in the name of trying to bludgeon the Soviet Union into paying loans that never reached the Russian people.

To ask the Soviet Union to pay the Kerensky and Czarist debts, as Roosevelt wants them paid for Morgan and Co., is like asking the steel, auto, textile and other unions to pay for the tear gas and machine gun bullets used to kill their striking members.

On November 16, 1933, the United States recognized the Soviet Union. Arrangements were made to discuss the debt issue. An Import-Export Bank was set up to facilitate trade relations. Later, however, the Johnson Bill was passed, aimed to block trade with countries who did not pay their debts to American capital-

ists and their government. The only country this was used against was the Soviet Union. The Import-Export Bank has since been dissolved, even before it functioned.

Now Secretary of State Hull deliberately picked the present time for his provocative demonstration against the Soviet Union. He knows Japanese troops are driving toward the Soviet border in Manchuria.

And it is ironic to remember that he used the issue of debts—the very same loans which Morgan and Co. as well as Wilson turned over to Bakhmetiev and Ughet in 1917-18-19 for the use of the White Guard butchers Kolchak and Semenov, who were then the agents of Japanese imperialism in Manchuria and Siberia.

The Soviet Union is now refused trade agreements because Roosevelt wants it to pay the juggled Kerensky debt, the money loaned by the Wilson government to the Provisional Russian Government to carry

on the Czarist aims in the late World War.

Before the Kerensky regime could misuse all of the \$187,729,750 handed over to it in the United States, the Soviet Government was established on Nov. 7, 1917.

What then became of this money, which Hull is now using as a pretext to strain relations with the Soviet Union, and to inspire Japanese imperialism to continue its war moves against the workers' fatherland?

Here are some of the outstanding facts taken from court records, senate hearings, and from private investigations of the documents and facts in the Kerensky and Czarist debt question.

First of all, J. P. Morgan and the du Pont munitions trust were the greatest beneficiaries of all the Czarist and Kerensky loans. It is also a fact that the du Ponts are in the foreground assisting Japanese imperialism today and urging the

Roosevelt regime to aid in the war moves against the Soviet Union.

The du Ponts remember that in 1916 they received the largest single check ever handed over for war materials during the last war. They got \$60,000,000 at one grab from the Czar.

Kerensky's ambassador in the United States, later ambassador and agent of the white guard murderer, Admiral Kolchak, five months after he received the \$187,729,750, squandered and granted \$110,000,000 that has not been accounted for to this date.

The United States government was informed by Kolchak's agent that all the Kerensky and Czarist money in the United States was turned over to the counter-revolutionary forces. The United States Government helped Bakhmetiev come to the hearings to tell the sub-committee that he is "heartily

peared, leaving only \$1,000,000 left. This happened when Congress was investigating the Kerensky and Czarist debts. The pro-fascist Congressman, McFadden of Pennsylvania, in a speech before the House of Representatives, confirmed these facts.

Here is the communication, signed by Serge Ughet, Russian Charge d'Affairs for the Kolchak and other Czarist white guards, to the Military-Naval Agent of the Russian Embassy in Washington, dated July 17, 1919:

"S. D. Sazonov has notified me by telegram from Paris that the Supreme Ruler, Admiral Kolchak, has instructed him, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, to confirm the full powers of B. A. Bakhmetiev as ambassador of the Russian Provisional Government in the United States of America, of

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AFL Leaders Rebutted by Roosevelt

Union Drive is Pledged by Chiefs Who Renew Faith in F.D.R.

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held fully the Auto Labor Board and told the A. F. of L. to keep its hands off all his decisions which have entrenched the company union in the auto industry.

The letter of President Roosevelt upheld all the anti-labor acts of the Auto Labor Board and showed that at this time Roosevelt is directly and openly working through the company unions and is disregarding the A. F. of L. officials completely. Roosevelt said, "The Board was established by the government and not as a board of arbitration created by the parties to an agreement." This was in answer to a letter of Ogburn, which declared that since the Auto Labor Board was set up under a pact on March 25, 1934, to which the A. F. of L. officials were a party, that the withdrawal of the A. F. of L. officials from this pact makes the Auto Labor Board illegal.

Okays Company Union
"The principles of settlement," said Roosevelt of the March 25, 1934 pact, which prevented the auto strike, "at that time not only recognized the possibility but the probability that groups of employees in this industry might choose different representatives or organizations to act in their behalf. Provision was made for the N.R.A. to set up a board responsible to the president of the United States, and in the 'principles of settlement' it was stated that 'the government makes it clear that it favors no particular union or particular form of employee organization or representation.'"

Roosevelt's letter is in direct line with the pact of March 25, 1934, which legitimized the company union. Roosevelt continues, "The Board so established is responsible to the President and it is for the President to determine whether the board is fulfilling its duties and how long the existence of the board should be continued. The board was not established in the code. But it will be noted that the authority under which the board and the code were both established expires June 16, 1935."

The authority of the Auto Labor Board was "confirmed and continued by President Roosevelt's decree of a few days ago which extended the anti-labor auto code with the open shop 'merit clause' included.

Backs Strikebreaking

In yesterday's letter, Roosevelt, in effect, approves every strikebreaking act of the Auto Labor Board and gives presidential backing to the driving speedup and the extension of the company union carried through by the board. The elections held by the board, which were framed up in order to defeat the A. F. of L. unions, are given endorsement in Roosevelt's letter. He declares that the Auto Board "is engaged also in the very important work of holding secret elections, whereby through secret ballot, under government supervision, all employees are being given a full and fair opportunity to designate their representatives, choosing them either as individuals, or as representatives of a labor organization. The results of these elections must be provided for the first time conclusive evidence of how and by whom the employees desire to be represented."

The March 25 pact and the subsequent union smashing actions of the Auto Board, legitimized the company union, allowed these employers' unions to spread a reign of terror in the auto plants and framed the elections so that "individuals" and company unions, and not the real unions of the workers "won" in the framed up balloting so far held.

Roosevelt, on the basis of these "elections," challenges the right of the A. F. of L. to speak for the auto workers. He says, "Under these circumstances it would seem that any organization of employees in this industry or any organization claiming to represent such employees would avail itself fully of the opportunity to establish the authentic character of its representation."

Trachtenberg Aids Defense

Accompanied by a check for \$24, received for jury service, Alexander Trachtenberg has sent the following letter to the I. L. D., received yesterday.

"Please find herewith \$24, which should like to contribute to the Scottsboro-Hendon Defense Fund in response to the appeal, and following the example of Comrades Earl Browder and James W. Ford.

"The amount was just received by me as compensation for time spent serving on a jury. I cannot think of any better way of using this remuneration than to send it to the fighting front in behalf of the victims of capitalist justice, Angelo Herndon and the Scottsboro boys.

"The fact that Angelo Herndon is even at this moment conditionally free and the Scottsboro boys are still alive is due to the great mass struggles organized and led by the I. L. D. More power to the I. L. D.

"Fraternalists yours,
"A. TRACHTENBERG."
Funds urgently needed for the U. S. Supreme Court appeals in these cases, should be rushed to the national office of the I. L. D., Room 610, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

Votes Against Crown
DUBLIN, Ireland, Feb. 6 (U.P.).—The Irish Citizenship Bill, abolishing allegiance to the Crown, was passed through its report stage today by the Free State Senate.

FRENCH TEXTILE WORKERS WAGAINS IN BIG STRIKE

Union Grows Through Militant Fight and Partial Victory

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PARIS, Feb. 6.—After eight weeks of heroic struggle, the strike of the Roanne textile workers against a wage cut of 12 per cent ended with a partial but very significant victory.

The workers obtained a collective contract for six months including the following points:

1. The withdrawal of the 12 per cent cut for workers earning less than 300 francs a month (this applies to about 60 per cent of the workers). For the others, a wage cut of only 9 per cent.

2. The employers have promised to respect the basic rates. This means a wage increase for many workers, since until now the employers did as they pleased with the price lists for piece-work.

3. There are to be no dismissals. If the work slackens, it is to be divided among the workers. The employers' policy had been to lay off a part of the workers, making the others work full time and, since their wages would thus mount to more than 300 francs, operate their 12 per cent cut.

4. In the finishing and dyeing plants, where workers had already been fired, the workers are to be rehired through the trade union existing in that branch.

5. The employers have abandoned their plans of introducing the four-loom system. On the other hand, a workers' delegation elected by the workers will discuss with the employers all questions concerning wages and working conditions for the workers who were already on the four-loom system before the strike.

6. Rehiring of all strikers without discrimination.

The failure to win all the demands and particularly to defeat the whole wage-cut, is due to the reformist leaders who spread pessimism among the workers, even threatening to break the workers' united front.

The workers of the biggest mills have unanimously decided to form united trade union sections on the basis of the left trade union platform.

The Central Strike Committee will continue to meet regularly for a certain time once a week in order to maintain the unity attained during the strike and make sure that the employers hold to the agreement.

Japan Warned By Mongolia

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Republic does not seek armed conflicts—it only desires to assure peaceful labor for the herdsmen of the Republic.

"Under no circumstances," he announced firmly, "can we agree with the occupation of the Khalkhin Sume District by Japanese-Manchurian troops. We consider this fact as a violation of the frontiers of the Mongolian People's Republic, as a forceful occupation of a part of our territory."

"Desiring to attain the restoration of the rights of the Mongolian People's Republic in a peaceful way, our Commander-in-Chief, in accordance with the entire policy of the Republic, instructed the frontier guards of this district not to enter into battle with the invading Japanese troops and within certain bounds to retreat."

"The Japanese-Manchurian press repeatedly indicated alleged attempts to regulate the incident on Jan. 24 in a peaceful way and the authorities of the Mongolian People's Republic allegedly did not accept these proposals and ignored them. Up to the present the government of the Republic is not aware of any case when one of its representatives refused to accept the emissaries of the Manchurian government or rejected its official written approach. The government of the Mongolian People's Republic concluded Premier Gendun, "does not object to proving by negotiations with Manchuria the lack of foundation of any claim to this disputed district."

(Special to the Daily Worker)
ULANATOR, Feb. 6 (By Cable).—Giving the details of the second invasion of the Mongolian People's Republic by the Japanese troops, Premier Gendun and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic vividly depicted to press representatives here the extreme patience of the Mongolian army in retreating before this repeated onslaught of the Japanese imperialists.

"After several days of quiet since the incident of Jan. 24 on the Outer Mongolian-Manchurian frontier, on Jan. 31 at 8 a.m., a detachment of frontier guards of the Mongolian People's Republic, stationed at Lake Bor-Nor on Mongolian territory near the frontier, noticed Eschalch motor trucks with soldiers, accompanied by 80 cavalymen, approaching from the Manchurian side. After a detachment occupied the frontier point, they began to advance upon Mongolian territory.

"In view of the fact that the Manchurian authorities, endeavoring to explain their unjustified action, informed the whole world that the Khalkhin Sime district ostensibly always belonged to Manchuria, and in order to convince foreign countries of their rights, stated that a proposal had allegedly been made by them to Mongolian authorities to enter into negotiations on the question of frontiers in this district—the government of the Mongolian People's Republic, in view of that fact that the Khalkhin Sime district has belonged to the territory of Khalkhask Mongolia from time immemorial, fully agrees to enter such negotiations with the Manchurian government."

Gold Decision
I asked him whether the forthcoming "gold decision" by the Supreme Court might upset his apple cart. He laughed. Then, emphatically:

"Not a bit! The Supreme Court won't go against us. And I don't care what the Supreme Court holds. If it disarranges matters, why, we in Congress will just rearrange them and go ahead. Legally, of course! You know, the National Economy League (certain 'anti-inflation' capitalists) would be with us if they thought our present program were as far as we would go."

Asked how he liked the Hitler

To the AF Council

(Continued from Page 1)

signed this same code and agreed to the set-up of the Automobile Labor Board.

We Communists at that time already declared this an attempt to prevent the unionization of the auto workers and the preventing of struggles for improving the conditions. This was also the policy of Mike Tighe, who leads the same fight against the members in the American Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, and all steel workers, as President Roosevelt and Richberg lead against the whole trade union movement.

What follows from this? Two ways: EITHER you carry on the policy of the last two years, preach confidence in capitalist politicians, cooperation with the bosses, expel the Communists and the militant elements, prevent well-organized and prepared struggles; then you will be responsible in history for helping those who try to destroy the American labor movement;

OR you help to bring about a united front in the labor movement of all who try to organize the American working class in powerful unions, independent of the demoralizing influence of capitalist politicians, of the capitalist government, of gangsters, to establish in the unions real working class democracy, which will bring forward the best organizers and most self-sacrificing workers, and open the doors of the unions widely to every honest worker.

We Communists declare, as we declared to the 54th Convention, that we will do our utmost to help to beat back the attacks on the unions. We will support the unionization drive of the unorganized workers into the A. F. of L. We will help to make the unions powerful fighting organs of the American working class.

We are ready to cooperate with everybody, no matter what political opinions he may have, who places one question uppermost—how to strengthen the unions, how to destroy the company unions, how to make unions powerful fighting organs for improving the conditions of the working class.

We propose, as the best answers to the attack of Roosevelt, two things: First, a powerful drive in the automobile industry for unionization of the auto workers and in preparation for strike.

In such a drive we Communists will support every measure of the A. F. of L. which works in this direction.

Second, to support with all means the movement of the majority of members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin workers, expressed in their conference in Pittsburgh, for a powerful unionization drive of the steel workers. We declare we will support fully and self-sacrificingly every attempt of the A. F. of L. and its members in carrying out this difficult but great task.

There is no time to be lost. The bosses and the government are attacking on the whole front. Build the united working class front to defend our living conditions, our rights, and our trade unions!

Fraternalists yours,
CENTRAL COMMITTEE, C.P., U.S.A.
W. Z. Foster, Chairman; Earl Browder, General Secretary
W. Z. Foster, Chairman; Earl Browder, General Secretary

Inflation and Fascism

(Continued from Page 1)

would mean another upward swoop of prices of necessities. President Roosevelt has already chopped about 40 cents out of the dollar.

"How does your crowd get together with Coughlin when Coughlin is supposed to be for the nationalization of certain industries?" I asked Thomas.

"Well," he replied readily, "where we don't agree with Coughlin, we just side-step for the moment, leaving those matters for future study and education. You see, this is an evolutionary program, mind you, not a revolutionary one."

"And that part of the Coughlin program with which your crowd doesn't agree, you just don't take seriously enough to avoid working with Coughlin?"

"I don't think so," he said. "You know Coughlin proposes nationalization of natural resources. Well, I'm from an oil state, and of course I wouldn't dare take a position on that, which I'm not sure of. But as I said, where we don't agree, we just side-step for the future."

I pointed out to Thomas that James H. Rand, Jr., Chairman of the Committee for the Nation, has been very active lately in the National Association of Manufacturers and other open-shop employers' outfits which have demanded suppression of the Communist Party, more ruthless deportation of militant foreign-born workers, universal company unionism, new wage-cuts, a form of compulsory arbitration, and a citizens' army. I asked whether this didn't show the activities of all these people are dovetailing in a general offensive against the labor movement, especially against independent trade unionism whose leaders the employers call "outside agitators."

Profits Protection Slogan
"Well," Thomas replied, "I really wouldn't have any comment to make on that."

"Why did the Committee for the Nation, following the San Francisco and the general textile strikes, adopt the broad slogan 'to protect the rights of profits and property?'"

"Incidental." But when I recalled that Rand himself has gone around together to fight radicalism, Thomas said emphatically, "Why, our whole monetary program is designed to offset Communism!" After a pause he attached an afterthought: "We want to get people back on their feet so they won't go Communist. The way to combat Communism is to get people on a different plane, give them money, give them hope."

I pointed out that, however, the Thomas crowd's program won't give anything but false hope to the great majority of the people. Instead of giving, inflation actually takes buying power away from them.

Gold Decision
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"Not a bit! The Supreme Court won't go against us. And I don't care what the Supreme Court holds. If it disarranges matters, why, we in Congress will just rearrange them and go ahead. Legally, of course! You know, the National Economy League (certain 'anti-inflation' capitalists) would be with us if they thought our present program were as far as we would go."

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C. P. Leader Gets Term

(Continued from Page 1)

ers of the Elks and American Legion, the Hearst press and other jingo groups which are whipping up a lynch hysteria against organized labor and the Communist Party, in particular.

The copper bosses already have a drastic anti-labor weapon in the Oregon Riot Law, which makes it illegal for two or more persons to assemble to discuss labor conditions. But Sanchez slipped through their fingers. Therefore the move for a more drastic law.

This fierce onslaught on the working class includes also the use of the deportation weapon against militant foreign born workers. Maria Bejareno Gonzales was last week deported to Mexico on the grounds of her membership in the Communist Party. An order for the deportation of Gabriel Rendon, on similar charges, has already come through from Washington. Also threatened with deportation are Rufine Rendon and Jose R. Pedilla. The copper interests have just introduced a bill in the Arizona Legislature calling for wholesale deportation of all foreign born militants in the State.

The U. S. D. has won a stay for Gabriel Rendon, and is preparing the secure writs of habeas corpus in the two other cases. It is also initiating a broad united front defense campaign for the release of Naff, the dropping of all charges against the 27 other workers and halt to the deportation terror.

With the likelihood that the Workers' Bill will be reported out of the House Committee on Labor and to the floor of Congress for a vote, the National Joint Action Committee has urged that all organizations obtain supplies of the post cards.

Committee Members Back Bill
Four members of the House Committee, its chairman, Representative William P. Connerly, Jr., Democrat, of Massachusetts; Representative Vito Marcantonio, Republican, of New York; Representative Ernest Lundeen, Farmer-Labor, of Minnesota, and Representative Matthew W. Dunn, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, have pledged their support of the Workers' Bill.

Every reader of the Daily Worker and every worker has before him the task of letting all Congressmen know of their support to the Workers' Bill and demanding that the Workers' Bill be reported upon immediately and voted favorably in the House of Representatives.

Sets Forth Demand
The post card bears the legend: "The economic hazards which have been so sharply revealed during the more than five years of

turned to this State about Oct. 1 last year and was then introduced by Dazey to Gernsey Frazer, head of the Associated Farmers of California, a reactionary group backing the frame-up of the eighteen defendants. He became a stool-pigeon for the Associated Farmers to ferret out and report organization activities among the exploited and impoverished itinerant farm laborers of the State. He was on the payroll of the Associated Farmers from last October.

After the agricultural strikes, which won wage increases and better conditions for the agricultural laborers, and which were led by the defendants, Harris returned to Sacramento and continued his spy activities in the labor movement.

ly linked with the Fascist dictatorship in Italy.

The suppressed testimony and other facts assembled in this series show that the dictatorship conspiracy is of much more serious import than is indicated by the testimony published by the Congressional Committee. It shows that this secret plot was not an isolated incident, but part of a general open conspiracy by the finance capitalists to get out of the crisis at the workers' expense.

It shows that, to do this, the big capitalists at least two years ago began to resort to weapons of mingled demagoguery and terrorism which led step by step to open dictatorship. It was in anticipation of the day when the anti-labor policies now in action could no longer be put over under "New Deal" demagoguery that the specific Wall Street dictatorship plot was conceived.

The same crowd who backed the fascist army effort have been seeking a mass base to help them carry out their long-established, belligerent policies against labor and against liberal as well as radical intellectuals and all other dissenters, ever since the Bonus March of 1932. They had been trying for two years to get Butler to lead such a force. The U. S. Secret Service knew that Butler had received many overtures of this kind. Among the most important new potential Fascist organizations backed by Business are the American Liberty League, the Committee for the Nation, and the Committee for Social Justice. All of these are sponsoring programs essentially fascist in that they employ popular-sounding phrases and fake promises to advance the most reactionary objects.

Seek Mass Base
The telltale mark common to all of them is that they try to mobilize masses behind the defense of property rights to the point of guns when necessary. They are drawing in key military men and wealthy boys from private military academies. Their Fascist portent is further demonstrated by the way in which most of their leaders expressed admiration for Hitler and Mussolini, opposition to working class leadership, and skepticism as to the existence of a fascist offensive. They stand also for some of the main elements of this fascist offensive, especially the lowering of the living standard and the restriction of the civil rights of the masses.

The reason why the capitalist resort to such semi-fascist measures is that they stand in terror of the people's struggles for bread and work and against war. These mass struggles have taken on unprecedented aspects in recent years, producing such militant climaxes as the Bonus March, the farm strikes, the student's national anti-war strike. Last year's industrial strike wave especially enraged and frightened the Wall Street lords, for in it the workers struck and retook over the heads of their own bureaucrats, and despite the use of extreme capitalist violence against last year's strikers, thousands of workers in basic industries are on the picket line again today. Striking, many of them against the Roosevelt labor machinery's attack which was so elaborately bungled up in "New Deal" demagoguery. In addition, the numbers and influence of the Communist Party have grown.

Developments in the fascist offensive in the United States paral-

National Postcard Drive Opened for Workers Bill

More Support Given to the Workers Bill

(Continued from Page 1)



Copy of Postcard Used in the Campaign

National Joint Action Committee Calls for Deluge of Messages as Likelihood Grows That Measure Will Be Reported Out of Committee

In initiating a new post-card campaign for the enactment of the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, the National Joint Action Committee for Genuine Unemployment Insurance has printed post cards to be addressed to individual Representatives at Congress demanding that they support the measure.

With the likelihood that the Workers' Bill will be reported out of the House Committee on Labor and to the floor of Congress for a vote, the National Joint Action Committee has urged that all organizations obtain supplies of the post cards.

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Sets Forth Demand
The post card bears the legend: "The economic hazards which have been so sharply revealed during the more than five years of

the present crisis are the most vital concern of all workers, farmers, professionals and self-employed persons.

"Such deceptive makeshifts as the Wagner-Lewis 'Social Security' Bill will not satisfy our needs and our demand for adequate safeguards against hunger, low living standards and mass destitution in a land of potential plenty."

"May I have your early reply with assurance that you will actively support H. R. 2827, THE WORKERS' UNEMPLOYMENT, OLD AGE AND SOCIAL INSURANCE BILL, which I, along with millions of others, support as the only measure that makes the necessary provisions for genuine social insurance?"

The National Joint Action Committee for Genuine Unemployment Insurance, which was elected at the recent National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, will supply copies of the post card to all individuals and organizations at the rate of thirty cents a hundred or \$250 a thousand. Supplies can be obtained by writing to the committee at Room 438, 799 Broadway, New York City.

Hull's Anti-Soviet Moves Spur Japan's War Plans in Mongolia

(Continued from Page 1)

which fact I deem it necessary to inform you."

Then Bakhtmetiev himself, testifying before the Senate committee investigating the debts, admitted that the Wilson government helped him get all the money together in Morgan's bank:

"After consultation with the U. S. government," he said, "and banking institutions (he means J. P. Morgan & Co.), it was decided to amalgamate the French funds available on Russian government accounts, irrespective of their previous distribution, into a special segregated set of accounts with the National City Bank of New York."

Here is an example of how this money was used against the Russian workers and peasants. We quote from the testimony of I. V. Mish-tow, appointed by Czar Nicholas II as naval attaché in Washington in 1915. The incident was a claim case in the U. S. Court of Claims. Mishutow was still getting business as a Czarist representative up to July, 1932. He was asked: "You made some purchases after the seventh of November, that is the date of the Russian revolution, and he answered, 'Yes, rifles.' He then told how he fitted out a vessel for Admiral Kolchak and sent it to Vladivostok. "Why did you send these armed vessels across the Pacific," he was asked. "It was my duty," he was answered. He remembered that he sent a telegram to Admiral Kolchak asking him to be godfather to his son. "Is it correct," he was queried, "to say that you knew that the financial attaché (that is Bakhtmetiev) shipped arms and munitions to Denikine [another Czarist White Guard General]?" "Yes," he answered.

Not only the Wilson government, but the Harding regime of Teapot Dome oil grafting fame, the Coolidge administration and the Hoover outfit all assisted the Czarist agents in this country to collect outstanding loans, to sell property belonging to the Russian masses and to fatten on the money still on hand up until January 1, 1931, when it seems finally to have disappeared into the thin air.

An official memorandum submitted to the House of Representatives in 1931, especially, the revolutionary struggle for working class power. The main slogan under which the big boys are trying to mobilize potential troops to fight for capitalism with guns is, "defend the constitution." The only real opposition to this fake is the revolutionary working class movement, which exposes the Constitution also as an instrument designed by the capitalists to sustain property rights.

In these days of the completely demonstrated incapacity of the capitalists to solve their crisis and go forward with production even at the expense of the working class, the only real alternatives are struggle step by step against Fascist developments, leading to successful working class struggle for power, and socialist production under a government of the workers and

farmers.

workers that they are now "protected" against joining the union and are saved \$25 initiation fee." It is further reported that non-union workers are given preference in jobs now, in line with preparation for a possible strike in March, when decision on the appeal is expected or prior to that, if the stay is lifted.

That the rank and file within the teamsters' locals is far from satisfied with the action of their officials, is indicated by the statement made yesterday by Thomas B. Smith, chairman of the rank and file committee of 25 which called the one-day strike.

"It doesn't make any difference what the leaders say," Smith said. "No decision about what to do will be reached until our rank and file committee meets with other similar committees of the longshoremen and checkers. The leaders only work for us. We pay them."

A meeting of the committee is scheduled to take place tomorrow.

More Support Given to the Workers Bill

Benjamin and Johnson Report to Committee on Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

in sympathy with this bill. . . . think I will pass the lower . . . quickly as we can." He told you correspondent that he was going to vote for the Workers' Bill as opposed to the Wagner-Lewis Bill.

In his statement to the Committee, Benjamin said: "Five years of widespread and deep-going economic crisis have served to reveal how insecure is the economic position of the overwhelming majority of the population of this, the richest country in the world. Millions have been expelled from the industries and forced into a huge army of unemployed. The unemployed have been forced to wage struggle in order to establish their right to live.

Aware of Distress
"The entire population has become acutely aware of the dire distress which prevails for the unemployed, and also for the aged and other victims of what are now recognized as the normal hazards of the present social order. The problem of social insecurity has thus far compelled the attention and consideration of not only the active radical opponent of the present social order and the academic reformer, but has become an immediate, practical political issue of first rate importance.

Comes to a Head
"Even those who are opposed to the enactment of necessary social insurance legislation are now compelled to give serious consideration to this problem. The issue is being sharply drawn. The question is no longer—Should we have Unemployment and Social Insurance? The question has become—What kind? When? And, we must ask for reasons which will be explained later for whom?"

"It is natural that under present conditions some shall see in the movement for social insurance a threat. The very fact that this movement for a greater measure of social security grows in power an insistence, makes some feel more insecure."

Raps Wagner Bill
"We intend to show that of the measures now being considered by Congress, one, the Wagner-Lewis Bill which proceeds from the President's 'Social Security' program is deliberately designed to circumvent the demands of the masses for social insurance, and thereby safeguard the wealth. The other, the Lundeen, Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill (H. R. 2827) is designed to provide a greater measure of social security for the masses, in the only way this can be done—at the expense of the few who now own most of the nation's wealth."

Johnson Hails Bill
Manning Johnson, the spokesman for the L. S. N. R., declared that "this bill is superior to all other bills presented. The Wagner-Lewis Bill excludes entirely the domestic and personal workers, most of whom are Negroes."

"Since 1929, living standard among Negro workers have dropped," said Johnson. "Congested housing, dissipation of savings, loss of homes, furniture, insurance, an clothing, and the addition of relatives and strangers to the family unit, have been the effects of this crisis on the Negro people."

Johnson declared that "as you know, Negro workers have been the last hired and the first to be fired. He pointed out the discrimination against Negroes fostered by the N. R. A. Codes; the increase in unemployment especially among Negroes since the beginning of the N. R. A. Code; "78 per cent of those on relief are Negroes although they are only 25 per cent of the population which further substantiates our contention that the Negro people are hard hit," and the discrimination against the Negro in many A. F. of L., National and International Unions.

Stay of Writ No Aid to Men

(Continued from Page 1)

workers that they are now "protected" against joining the union and are saved \$25 initiation fee." It is further reported that non-union workers are given preference in jobs now, in line with preparation for a possible strike in March, when decision on the appeal is expected or prior to that, if the stay is lifted.

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TIGHE AGAIN REVEALS HIS TRUE COLORS AS AN AGENT OF THE STEEL TRUST

Treachery to AA Shown in Recent Record of His Actions

By John Steuben

The steel workers are rapidly preparing for struggle. A mass strike in the steel industry is on the order of the day.

In the past six months the steel workers have learned many lessons. Especially the organized steel workers now realize how futile it was to depend on President Roosevelt, on Section 7-A, on the Steel Labor Board, as well as their own top leaders of the type of Mike Tighe and his associates.

The steel workers must enter this fight with clear vision and perspective, to know what they want and how to accomplish it. In the very preparations for the struggle the steel workers must also learn who are their real friends and who are their enemies. The steel workers must definitely understand that Mike Tighe, "Shorty" Leonard, and the whole crew of the international officers of the A. A. are agents of the Steel Trust and are serving their interests; we will prove it in this article, without going into their past record, which is a long list of treachery and betrayal.

Startling Admission

The first issue of the Progressive Steel Worker published by the Public Relations Committee of the Sixth District of the A. A., in the story on the Pittsburgh Conference of December 30 exposes Tighe as a traitor to his union:

"The conference was electrified by the startling charges brought forward by a Weirton delegate that a prominent member of the A. A., testifying before the Federal Court in Wilmington, Del., produced financial statements and other sacred lodge documents and gave testimony which was highly damaging to the case of the Weirton lodges.

"Even more startling were the admissions by Brother John Sandor of Cannonsburg that these charges were true; that it was he who had given this damaging testimony; that he had taken down these documents and introduced them in spite of the fact that the subpoena did not call for them; and that he had acted entirely upon the instructions of President Tighe himself, who told him to go to Wilmington and answer all questions that might be asked. Brother Sandor also stated that he had been made 'the goat' in the matter by 'someone' but he refused to state who the someone was, leaving it to the delegates to use their own judgments."

This Mike Tighe, the President of the A. A., is performing the job of the paid stool pigeons, instructing some members to turn over the names of union members and other union records to the steel companies, which will result in discrimination and mass firing of union members.

Tighe and the Trust

However, Tighe is not satisfied with betraying only a certain section of the steel workers. His job is to betray the workers and to still further chain and enslave them to the Steel Trust. This brings us to the role played by Tighe in the recent "true" negotiations held in Washington.

The reader will recall that President Roosevelt called a conference and proposed a six-month "truce" on the following conditions: a) no elections in the mills; b) no strike; c) "truce" if accepted would mean a complete surrender to the steel czars, open recognition of the company unions, a gradual merger of the A. A. with the company unions, which in practice would mean a rapid disintegration of the Amalgamated Association.

To many it may be shocking, but Mike Tighe did accept the "truce" but was saved by a more clever misleader, William Green, who stepped

'New Leader' Eats Words On Vigorito

Retraction Shows Slanderous Intent Despite Hedging Language

Under the pressure of protests from members of the Socialist Party, the New Leader, official organ of the party, has published a hedging retraction of its slanderous charge that Charles Vigorito, newly elected president of the Paterson Dyers Union is a "notorious fascist." The retraction appeared in the Feb. 2 issue of the paper.

The basis for the defamation of Vigorito is his membership in two Italian organizations in which there are also members with fascist sympathies.

The New Leader statement, attempting to conceal the deliberateness of the slander, declared:

"Basing the statement upon sources of information always found reliable in the past, we reported that Vigorito, candidate of the Communists, was a fascist and a member of the Republican club and a fascist organization called the Circolo Nazionale of Paterson.

"The New Leader's purpose in printing the story was not to reflect upon Vigorito in his personal capacity or as the chosen spokesman of several thousand workers, but upon the good faith and intelligence of the Communists who recklessly support anyone..." The fact that Vigorito was "the chosen spokesman of several thousand workers" (12,000 to be exact) did not deter the New Leader from slandering him.

"Vigorito denies he is a fascist, although he admits membership in the two organizations. The New Leader also has received several protests on its statements about him with demands that we withdraw the charge."

After beating around the bush in this manner, the New Leader states: "In the interest of the working class we assuredly wish him (Vigorito) a successful administration, without withdrawing our criticism of the recklessness of supporting a candidate with such connections."

The New Leader prints parts of letters sent by Herman Wolfe, editor of the Silk and Dye Worker, a member of the Socialist Party, protesting against the slanderous attack, and one from the organizer of the Socialist Party in Paterson, who apparently sent in the original "information" but now tries to "explain" matters.

Although Vigorito sent a statement in answer to the slanders, to the New Leader and to other papers, not a sentence of it was printed in the New Leader.

Building Jobs Show Big Drop

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Testimony of Harry C. Bates, international president of the Bricklayers Union, brought out before the Senate Judiciary sub-committee hearing on the Black 30-hour-week Bill, that the N.R.A. had failed to help re-employment in the building trades.

Bates said the N.R.A. code for the construction industry had been administered so that any employer of bricklayers could avoid paying the stipulated wage. A regional agreement for the New York area provided for a \$12 wage but the Edison Electric Co. employed bricklayers for \$10 and was sustained by the legal department of the N.R.A., Bates brought out.

"The Edison company appealed to Richberg's legal department," Bates said, "which rendered an opinion that the company was not bound by the regional agreement. That decision nullified any attempt to maintain a wage scale or other terms of the agreement."

Bates, however, instead of mobilizing the workers in his union for a unified fight, together with the other building trade unions, for better conditions, is spending his energies in a jurisdictional dispute for job control, with other building trades officials.

Frisco Dock Union Grows

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 6.—After more than six months since the arbitration board decision that there is to be a joint hiring hall for longshoremen in the Bay region, with a union member as dispatcher, it is at last announced that the hall will be ready before the end of February.

The International Longshoremen's Local here, headed by Harry Bridges, leader of the recent strike, has in the meantime been tightening up organization in the union. The workers have maintained vigilance against former scabs appearing on the docks.

Another division was added to the local recently when the warehousemen affiliated. The warehousemen are now negotiating for an increase from the present 40 and 50 cents per hour, to 62 1/2 cents per hour.

French Steel Workers Maintain Picket Lines To Halt 10% Pay Cut

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Six hundred steel strikers at Valenciennes continued today to maintain their picket lines before the mills in the face of repeated onslaughts by the mounted Mobile Guards, who are attempting to act as escorts for imported scabs. The bitterness of the strikers at a 10 per cent wage cut and at the friendly hand offered to the mill owners by the government coincides with the watchfulness of anti-fascist forces throughout France on the anniversary today of last year's struggle against the threat of a fascist dictatorship.

WORK IN MINNESOTA AND THE NORTHWEST

THE TASKS OF THE PARTY IN CARRYING THROUGH THE C. C. RESOLUTION ON THE LABOR PARTY

(Adopted by the Central Committee, C.P. U.S.A.)

In the State of Minnesota a bourgeois progressive Labor Party is already in control of the State administration, and in other Northwestern States like North and South Dakota, Iowa and Northern Michigan such third parties are in the process of formation. Already in the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, on the basis of the sharpening class struggles and the deepening of the crisis of capitalism, particularly the permanent crisis in agriculture and the inability of the Farmer-Labor Party leaders to carry through their election promises, there is rapidly developing a sharp class differentiation in the Farmer-Labor Party. It is a class differentiation between the workers and small farmer on the one hand, and the official leaders, trade union reformists and the bourgeois politicians who defend the interests of the bourgeoisie and the well-to-do farmers on the other. This class differentiation does not express itself in the acceptance by the workers and farmers of the entire program of the Communist Party and the revolutionary way out. The proposed plans for the formation of a third national party has already called forth differences in the Farmer-Labor Party on the attitude toward the Progressive Party of Wisconsin with an opposition developing toward the merger with the LaFollettees.

HOWEVER, in view of the fact that the Communist Party has only recently begun to establish organized united actions with the workers and farmers in the Farmer-Labor Party, and those following it, these left wing forces remain without leadership and the class differentiation is not developing along revolutionary lines. Instead, all sorts of demagogues of the type of Ex-Congressman Shoemaker, Secretary of the State Industrial Commission Emmy, and the Trotskyites strive to become the leaders of the leftward moving masses in the Farmer-Labor Party. It therefore becomes politically decisive for every Communist in Minnesota to sharply differentiate between the present strikebreaking leadership of the Farmer-Labor Party and the sincere desire of the masses in the Farmer-Labor Party and those following it to struggle for their basic needs and who become ever more dissatisfied with this leadership. From this follows that the major political task of the Communist Party is to provide leadership and a program to the leftward moving workers and farmers in the Farmer-Labor Party which rests primarily on a proletarian base and upon the exploited farmers. In doing this we will not only isolate the open reactionary Farmer-Labor leaders from the masses of workers and farmers, but this will also serve the purpose to unmask and expose before the masses those Farmer-Labor bureaucrats and capitalist politicians who hide their anti-working class actions under a cover of high-sounding "revolutionary" phrases.

UNQUESTIONABLY the workers and farmers in the Farmer-Labor Party who will become increasingly dissatisfied with the present leadership and its policies, but who still retain confidence in the Farmer-Labor Party, can be involved under the ideological leadership of the Communist Party in a struggle against their party bureaucracy and to try to help to transform the Farmer-Labor Party from a progressive bourgeois party, which it is now and which in the actual practical policies and actions does not differ from the other capitalist parties, into a real class struggle party "in conflict with the bureaucracy, putting forward a program of demands closely connected with the mass struggles, strikes, etc., with the leading role played by militant elements, including the Communists." (From the C. C. resolution). This aim can best be pursued through a manifold increase of the revolutionary work in the American Federation of Labor, which is the organized base of the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota, as well as in the mass organizations of the farmers, such as the Farmers' Union and the Holiday association.

It becomes imperative for our Party to advance more boldly the united front with the local Farmer-Labor Party organizations, and the workers' and farmers' organizations under its influence, on all problems and issues the workers and farmers of Minnesota are faced with. In the coming municipal election this spring, particularly in the small industrial and semi-industrial towns, the Party must energetically propose to the local Farmer-Labor Party organizations to put forth united labor tickets on the basis of a minimum class struggle program. In the coming elections of certain municipalities it may even be possible and advisable for the Communist Party to support the Farmer-Labor candidates if and when such candidates are known to be militant working class fighters and if they identify themselves with a struggle for the immediate needs of the masses. It also becomes necessary for Communist and Communist sympathizers to strive to secure the official nomination of local tickets of the Farmer-Labor Party in the coming municipal elections. In view of this it therefore becomes necessary for the district Party leadership to give the utmost political attention and guidance to the Party units in the small towns where the Party membership is not sufficiently politically developed, but where we have for the immediate future the greatest possibilities for the carrying through of our policy in relation to the Farmer-Labor Party.

It becomes advisable that the Party should strive to secure the election of Communists and militant workers and farmers as representatives of their organizations to county and local executive committees where the policies and decisions of the Farmer-Labor Party are discussed and formulated. Only in this manner can we fight successfully to separate the present reactionary leadership of the Farmer-Labor Party from the masses of workers and farmers who believe that this party represents their class interests and strives to establish a new social order.

The Communist Party in Minnesota must be on guard against submerging itself in the Farmer-Labor Party and to resist with all energy the influence of the Farmer-Labor Party ideology in its own ranks. It must mercilessly eradicate all opportunist errors and tendencies which so sharply manifested themselves in the recent State election campaign. The Party leadership must unceasingly educate the Party membership and the workers and farmers of Minnesota, of the independent revolutionary role of the Communist Party, "which cannot be replaced by any other organization in the struggle of the working class for its liberation" (from the C. C. resolution). The district leadership of the Communist Party of Minnesota must not forget for one moment that our new tactical approach to the Farmer-Labor Party must not lessen our uncompromised struggle against the Farmer-Labor Party ideology and the reformist promises of the "Co-operative Commonwealth" and the "more equal distribution of wealth." The Party district leadership must likewise with the utmost revolutionary determination fight uncompromisingly any attempt to use this new tactical approach to the Farmer-Labor Party as a justification for the opportunist hiding of the Party face and hesitancy to bring forward the revolutionary program of our Party. On the contrary, the crystallization of an organized left wing in the Farmer-Labor Party will depend on to what extent we fight and defeat this farmer-labor ideology and popularize the meaning and struggle for Soviet power as the ultimate solution, and more energetically than ever explain to the masses the role of the Communist Party, its tactics and principles and build the Party. The Party must see to it that the tone and content of our agitation must be such as to convince the masses. Denunciations cannot replace clear and correct arguments. The intensive work of our Party amongst the masses and organizations of the Farmer-Labor Party and in the trade unions, upon which the Farmer-Labor Party rests, must be accompanied with an intensive recruiting drive of the most advanced workers and farmers into the Communist Party, the organized distribution of Party literature, more popular and intensive Communist agitation and propaganda and secure a wide circulation of the contemplated Communist Party weekly paper.

In other States of the Northwest the Communist Party must concretely organize its work in such a manner as to influence the course of the formation of the Labor Party. In these States efforts are now being made by the bureaucracy of the trade unions and the farmers' organizations, in alliance with politicians, to form a third bourgeois party of the type of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party. The Communist Party, through more intensive work in the existing trade unions and farmers' organizations, through the development of workers' and farmers' struggles for their every-day interests, and through the popularization of a class struggle program, will be able to check the formation of a third capitalist party under a Farmer-Labor Party label and to utilize the breakaway of the workers and farmers from the old capitalist parties for the formation of a class struggle labor party as outlined in the Central Committee resolution.

Detroit Labor To Hold Rally For Nominee

A.F.L. Representatives Give Backing to Maurice Sugar

DETROIT, Feb. 6.—Every section of the Detroit labor movement is expected to be represented at a big mass meeting this Saturday, Feb. 9, to further the candidacy of Maurice Sugar, noted labor attorney, for Judge of Recorder's Court. The mass meeting will be held at 8 p.m. in Northern High school, Woodward and Clarendon Avenues.

Speakers will include, in addition to Sugar, Matthew Smith, general secretary of the Mechanics' Educational Society of America; William Weinstone, secretary of the Michigan District of the Communist Party, and representatives from the American Federation of Labor and other organizations.

About 300 people attended a banquet in Sugar's honor, given Monday night at the Deutsches Haus, 7200 Mack Avenue, under the auspices of the International Workers' Order and the Maurice Sugar Campaign Committee.

Speakers were Frank X. Martel, president of the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor; Matthew Smith, for the M. E. S. A.; John Anderson, Communist candidate for Governor in the last election, for the C. P.; Marian C. McGill, president of the Detroit Civic Pride Club, a Negro organization; William Dennison, of the Society of Designing Engineers; Richard Kroon, militant A. F. of L. rank and file leader, speaking for Painters' Local 42, and Nat Ganley, organizer of the Trade Union Unity League.

Support Fight On Syndicalism

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 6.—Ten organizations and three members of the Village Board of Taylor Springs, Ill., have attached their endorsements to a call issued by the District International Labor Defense for a united front conference for the repeal of the Illinois criminal syndicalism law. The conference is called for Sunday, Feb. 24, at 10 a.m., at the Arion Hall, Fourth and Adams Street, Springfield, Ill.

The endorsing organizations are Bakers' Local 237, Chicago; three Progressive Miners' locals, 6, 42 and 35, of Nokomis, Hillsboro and Mt. Olive, the Women's Auxiliary of the Progressive Miners of Hillsboro, the Midwest Section of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, Chicago Committee Against War and Fascism, the Communist Party, and Branch 163 of the Lithuanian Workers, Inc. In addition, the call is endorsed by John F. Sloan, opposition candidate to John L. Lewis in the last United Mine Workers' election for president and a member of Local 5509 of that union; La Verne Pruett of the Pana Local of the Progressive Miners' Union, and by the three members of the Village Board of Taylor Springs, who were among the defendants in the famous Hillsboro case; Frank Musci, Frank Pansick and Frank Prickett.

Silk Delegates Call for Strike

ALLENSTOWN, Pa. (FP).—A conference of 80 delegates from 36 silk locals in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, meeting in Allentown Sunday, went on record for an industry-wide strike in silk after a referendum of all locals has been taken. The local unions represented are all members of the American Federation of Silk Workers, U. E. W. A. affiliate, and they took part in the 1934 textile strike.

Delegate after delegate expressed disappointment over the outcome of the 1934 strike and extreme bitterness that the Winant report on wages and hours, due Feb. 1, and which this conference had been called to discuss, had not yet been made. Only realization that the time is not yet ripe prevented an immediate strike call. A regional conference to get further support for strike action will be held in New England shortly.

Reports from Pennsylvania delegates, especially, showed that workers are becoming tired of waiting for action from Washington, which may or may not be favorable to the workers. Strike sentiment is growing and it is evident that in any 1935 silk strike workers will not abandon picket lines until explicit wage, hour and stretchout concessions have been won—regardless of White House promises.

THOUSANDS PROTEST COLORADO SALES TAX; MARCH AT THE CAPITOL

Father Coughlin Mortifies the Flesh With \$18 Dinner

DETROIT, Feb. 6.—Christian charity and love evidently run high.

Father Charles E. Coughlin, flamboyant radio priest and organizer of the fascist-colored National Union for Social Justice, loves his neighbor so well that on Sunday, Jan. 6, he spent eighteen dollars for dinner for himself and two lady friends at Detroit's most aristocratic hotel, the Book-Cadillac.

The devout priest contented himself with caviar (at about \$2.50 a portion), a generous steak and other simple foods. In addition to the bill of \$18, Coughlin tipped the waiter, who joined his National Union, \$2.

Escaped Lynch Victim Seized for Union Rally

Arkansas Organizers of Croppers Beaten and Arrested

(Special to the Daily Worker)
TRION, Ark., Feb. 6.—Charged with "disturbing the peace" because they addressed a meeting of Negro and white share croppers, Lucien Koch, director of Commonwealth College, and Bob Reed, a Commonwealth student, are to have a hearing today in Marion, Ark. The two men were seized and beaten last Friday night by armed planters, who invaded a meeting of sharecroppers at Gilmore, in Crittenden County, and took them away in a car with threats to lynch the "goddamned nigger" lovers.

The armed invasion of the meeting followed on the heels of the recent conviction of Ward Rogers, Socialist Party member and an organizer of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, and the arrest of several other organizers. A fierce terror is now raging against Negro and white croppers who attended the meeting.

The meeting Friday night had been called to organize a local of the union in Crittenden County. A Negro chairman, an ex-minister, president, Koch told how even the cotton average reduction program, from which all were supposed to benefit, had been the means of enabling the landlords to squeeze out the small farmer, buy up more land, and force the tenant farmers off the land. When Koch quoted from the Federal "contract" with the landlords, and cited some of the few small benefits the share croppers are supposed to receive, there were exclamations of amazement from the audience. These provisions had been concealed from the croppers and tenant farmers by both the planters and the federal agents.

As Negro and white share croppers started joining the union, a group of four men, all armed with pistols, came in and seized Koch and Reed.

Down the road they were joined by the deputy sheriff. Realizing that the abductors had been recognized by too many people to safely permit the carrying out of a lynching, the deputy sheriff took the speakers into custody.

Following protest by the International Labor Defense they were released, but later re-arrested and charged with "disturbing the peace."

Vote on Death Penalty

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6. (U.P.).—"Shall capital punishment be abolished?" A measure was proposed in the legislature today that the question be submitted to referendum at the next election.

Demand for Insurance for Jobless Voiced in Demonstrations

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 6. (By Mail).—The basis of a broad united front movement for the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill and against the sales taxes was laid here in a series of demonstrations last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Estimates of the crowds attending the demonstrations, which were organized by the Denver Unemployment Councils, were 3,000 on Wednesday, 4,000 on Thursday, and 5,000 on Friday.

The workers, from numerous unemployed groups, trade unions and political parties, stormed the State capitol building to protest the measures by which the sales tax was voted by the legislature after the FERA had cut off all federal relief money in order to budget through the wage-robbing taxes on the masses.

Despite the militant stand of the thousands of workers, the tax bill was passed behind locked doors and a locked gallery. The tax, which becomes effective on March 1, places a levy on every article of necessity.

The city and state governments were prepared to smash the demonstrations by unleashing terror, but because of the broad nature of the united front, and because of the large numbers of people involved, police were completely withdrawn after the first day.

Speakers at the demonstration included Louis Jay of the National Workers Alliance, who pledged that his organization would continue to support and participate in the struggles of the workers for better conditions. This is particularly significant since three months ago the group had passed a resolution condemning the relief workers strike in Arapahoe County and Denver and offered its services to the government as a strikebreaking apparatus. This change has been brought about by the disillusionment of the rank and file in the promises of Roosevelt.

Catholic Workers Participate
Another speaker was Father Winlers of the Catholic Workers Alliance, which has endorsed the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill H. R. 2827, and is actively fighting for its enactment. Speakers from the A. F. of L. unions included the former president of the U. M. W. A. at Trinidad, Colo., and members of the Carpenters and Butchers unions of Denver. Trade union members took an active part in the demonstration.

Despite the fact that the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party had on Jan. 12 refused to participate in any united front activity with the Communist Party, members of the Socialist Party attended the meetings and elected a speaker to address the gatherings.

John Harvey, district organizer of the Communist Party, brought forward the necessity of the workers in carrying forward their united struggle into political action through a mass labor party to struggle for real unemployment insurance, against the sales tax, for real trade unionism, and for the right to organize, strike and picket.

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Seven Course Dinner • Dancing
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subscriptions, or their equivalent, makes you eligible to compete for the FREE trip to the Soviet Union.

Ten Prizes for Contest Winners
Ten vacation prizes will be awarded to the ten Contest winners. In addition, valuable prizes will be awarded to all contestants securing five yearly subscriptions, or their equivalent. (In the event of a tie, duplicate prizes will be awarded.)

Every Contestant Gets A Daily Worker Button
Every contestant sending in his first subscription receives a handsome Daily Worker Shock Brigadier button. Enter the Contest TODAY. Apply to your District Office, or write direct to the "Daily."

WHAT'S ON

Philadelphia, Pa.

Workers Concert, Friday, Feb. 8th, Garrick Hall, 507 10th St. Concert: Pianist, Soprano, String Quartet. Talk by J. Groll on Music and the Workers. Adm. 25c.
Philadelphia P.S.U. broadcasts: Tune in on W.D.A.E. today at 6:15 p.m. Hear Hearst's lies combated. Come to the mass meeting on Friday, Feb. 8 at 8 p.m. at Broad & Market (Broad and Grand Ave.) Prominent speakers.

Open Forum under auspices of P.S.U. South Philadelphia, Feb. 7th at 4:30 p.m. Bainbridge St. Dr. Melnikoff speaks on "Health in the Soviet Union." Adm. free. Discussion and questions. Labor Defender Concert and Dance Friday, Feb. 22 at Ambassador Hall, 1704 N. Broad St. Nadia Chilkovsky in a series of revolutionary dances; well known violinist; entire Freiheit Gesang Verein chorus; excellent dance orchestra. Adm. at door, 50c; in advance through organizations 35c. Tickets at 49 N. 8th St., Room 207.
Fascist Development in the United States Exposed: Hear John L. Spivack on "Wall Street Fascist Conspiracy" on Tuesday, Feb. 12 at 8 p.m. at Mercantile Hall, Broad and Master streets. Auspices, I.L.D. Adm. 25c.

Chicago, Ill.

Save February 16 for Theatre Collective Chorus. A three-hour program of Theatre, Music and Dance followed by dancing to 3 a.m. Remember Saturday, Feb. 16, 8:30 p.m. at Peoples Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. Adm. 35c. 100 tickets at 25c.
Organizations Attention! The International Workers Order of Chicago is celebrating its 5th Anniversary at the Ashland Auditorium, Feb. 23, 6:30 p.m. to 2 a.m. An excellent program has been arranged. Kindly keep this date open.

Newark, N. J.

Victor A. Vakhontoff, former general in the Russian Imperial Army speaks on "The Far Eastern Situation." Wed. Feb. 6th at 8:30 p.m. Jack London Club, 7 Broad St. Adm. 25c.
Chorus Night-Sat., Feb. 9th, 8:30 p.m. at 901 Broad St. Negro Orch. Special entertainment. Subs. 35c. Incl. wardrobe. Arranged by Jack London Club of Newark.

HOME LIFE

— By —
Ann Barton

WHY is it that even the Catholic church has lately endorsed a "method" of birth control. That it is the birth control? That it is the method that only during certain days of the month can a child be conceived, a method dubbed the most unscientific and unreliable of any available, is one question. The interesting thing is that unless the Catholic Church would take some kind of an affirmative stand on birth control, they would stand to lose prestige among the millions of poverty stricken Catholic women.

These five years of poverty for the working class has brought with it a wide demand on the part of working class women for birth control information. They have asserted in growing numbers their right to decide themselves whether or not they shall bring another child into the disorder of this capitalist world. Therefore even religious groups have seen they must take a stand.

BIRTH among indigent mothers in 1934 increased more than 250,000 over the previous years. This was the statement of the president of the American Birth Control League.

Whether or not there was an analysis of the reasons for this I do not know. But it is clear that the existence of federal laws against the dissemination of birth control, the impossibility of obtaining birth control materials in many places, the prices charged by many existing clinics and private doctors make it more and more impossible to the increasing numbers of poverty stricken women to avail themselves of birth control measures. Relief checks cover food and shelter scantily. The fact that in individual cases relief organizations give birth control information does not solve the problem of millions of women.

Simply to have bills passed repealing laws prohibiting the giving out of birth control information, though good, will not solve the question as a whole. The Working Woman magazine has stated the problem very clearly. The basic need is for free birth control clinics for the wives of unemployed, free dissemination of birth control knowledge.

What is the opinion of you readers about the advisability of such a campaign? Discuss this problem with your neighbors, in your clubs, lodges, fraternal organizations. What is your opinion of these things? Are the women you are associated with confronted with this problem? Use this column as a forum.

HAS your organization sent in to the Working Woman your bundle order for the International Women's Day (March) issue yet? This is the year's special number, and you should order early in order to have it in time for your International Women's Day meetings. Up to five copies the price is five cents per copy; from five to twenty-five copies, the price is four cents per copy; more than twenty-five copies, the price is three and a half cents per copy.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2181 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 36 takes 3 1/2 yards of fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



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From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

Alteration Painter Hails Proposal To Merge Unions

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK—I think that I am speaking for the overwhelming majority of the members of the Alteration Painters Union, if not for all of them, when I say that when I heard about the plans of our union to unite the members of our organization and the Brotherhood under one banner, I felt really enthusiastic and encouraged.

Of course, it is true that at first some of the members of the A.P.U. got up and hotly resisted this proposal, especially the old time forger members of the Brotherhood. They gave as their objections the main reasons they had for originally leaving the A. F. of L. They hated the system of corruption and favoritism, they disliked the lack of trade union democracy, and they were bitter about the high dues and assessments, but most of all they cursed, yet actually cursed, the policy of the Brotherhood, whereby their living conditions had gotten so rotten. And there certainly were some hot discussions in the locals.

But as always happens, when the raw and backward workers are shown the real correct thing, they follow it. The members of the union who had been most active, who were really sincere about organizing the trade and who understood the political importance of going into the Brotherhood at this time, finally convinced those of us who had hesitated at first and were skeptical. One of the best arguments these leaders advanced—and particularly the Communists who seemed from the very beginning to see this very clearly—was that the bosses were trying, and very often successfully, to use one union against the other, at the expense of the workers. For they showed us that conditions in either one of the unions could not be maintained when the other did not also maintain conditions. And we also saw that the great mass of unorganized were a constant threat to the organized workers, unless we made it our business to organize them also. But since the A. F. of L. was always trying to destroy us and we were always trying to maintain ourselves, this fight between us was leading the unorganized to become disgusted with both unions and to resist organization in either.

Today, I feel that the sooner we all get together into one big union and turn our attention to fighting the bosses and those who work with them, for better conditions and the maintenance of them, all the workers will be better off.

General membership meeting Friday, Feb. 8th, Stuyvesant Casino, 8 p.m. Bring your union book.

\$1.80 Relief for Family of Five

By a Worker Correspondent
JOPLIN, Mo.—A certain family were without groceries or fuel. The man went to the Welfare to get both, but they said they would have to send an investigator first.

It was several days before she came out, and when she did she gave them an order for groceries at \$1.80. On this a family of five was supposed to live for a week. They had three school children in the family, too.

The family was allowed only one half a ton of coal for the month, and if they ran out they were supposed to freeze for the rest of the month.

The investigator was asked how a family of five could live on that and fix lunches for the children. She said that she did not expect them to. They were just helping them along. This is in a land of plenty. Workers, organize rank and file organizations everywhere against such conditions.

Describes Robbery Of Sharecroppers

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK—In a recent issue of the Daily Worker, I read an article by a sharecropper correspondent from Chambers County, Ala., describing the condition of the poor laboring people in that area who work all year round, at the end of which these impoverished sharecroppers owe the landlord more than they have made.

used to live in Bolivar County, Miss., and the same conditions prevail there. I was employed by a commissary on an estate which had 200 acres in cultivation, including for the most part cotton, a little corn and alfalfa.

The Negroes were given dilapidated shacks of two and three rooms to live in for families ranging from three to twelve without anything in the way of sanitation or even running water or lights. We used to overcharge them for everything they purchased (food, clothing, furniture, etc.). All of this was charged against their account.

We sold the cotton and told them that we could not sell it at all, or that we got very little for it. We also loaned them money on any valuables they left with us and charged them interest ranging from 50 to 100 per cent, which they never could pay, and after having paid us many times the value of the article they had to leave it with us. Then we sold the valuable to somebody else.

I haven't the patience to write, otherwise I could tell you of hundreds of cruelties and swindles which we inflicted on these poor people.

5 Montana Farmers Jailed in 'Penny' Sale

PLENTYWOOD, Montana, Feb. 6.—Five farmers and a worker were arrested at Westby, near here, by U. S. Deputy Marshals on charges growing out of a "penny sale" held by 600 farmers in September to stop a foreclosure proceeding against Victor Nelson, young farmer.

The defendants, Victor Nelson, Alfred Helm, E. C. Ferguson, Elmer Bodin, Carl Christofferson, Westby farmers, and Simon Swanson, Plentywood worker, are to appear before Federal Judge Miller, Federal Court, Minot, N. D.

The defense for all seven is being arranged by the International Labor Defense. A United Front Defense Council, composed of the United Farmers League, the Farmers Holiday Association, the Farmer-Labor Unemployed Council of Divide County, N. D., and the Farmer-Labor Council of Williams County has been formed.

Teamsters Union of Reading Endorses H. R. 2827

READING, Pa., Feb. 6.—Local 429 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers, endorsed the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827. They also voted support to the Pittsburgh teamsters on strike against the Atlantic and Pacific stores. A campaign to secure the endorsement of trade unions, social and fraternal bodies as well as the Socialist Party is being put into effect here.

Win a free trip to the Soviet Union, a free vacation in a workers' camp, or cash. Join the Daily Worker subscription contest. Write to 50 E. 13th Street.

WAGE SLASHING IS CORNERSTONE OF NEW N. R. A. CODES

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the fourth of a series of articles on the results of the N. R. A.

Latest government figures reveal the startling fact that not only have the real wages of the workers declined, but that the wages of the workers in dollars have declined in most basic industries under the N. R. A. When the N. R. A. started, Roosevelt said that one of its main purposes was to increase wages, to "raise the purchasing power" of the workers.

The following extracts from a recent table of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows the decline in weekly average wages since N. R. A. began in June, 1933:

	June 1933	June 1934	Nov. 1934
Automobiles	\$28.05	\$22.54	\$22.80
Boots and Shoes	15.58	17.20	14.51
Tobacco			
(and snuff)	13.43	13.70	12.84
Iron and Steel	18.33	23.86	17.43
Rubber Tires			
(and tubes)	24.28	23.48	22.67
Woolen Textiles	16.85	16.07	16.25

In those industries where the average wage went up a little, it went up (silk and rayon) at the expense of large sections of skilled and semi-skilled workers whose wages declined. These figures are all the more striking, when it is remembered that they are the average wage, including the highest paid workers, and that the bureau of Labor Statistics is interested in making out a case in favor of the N. R. A.

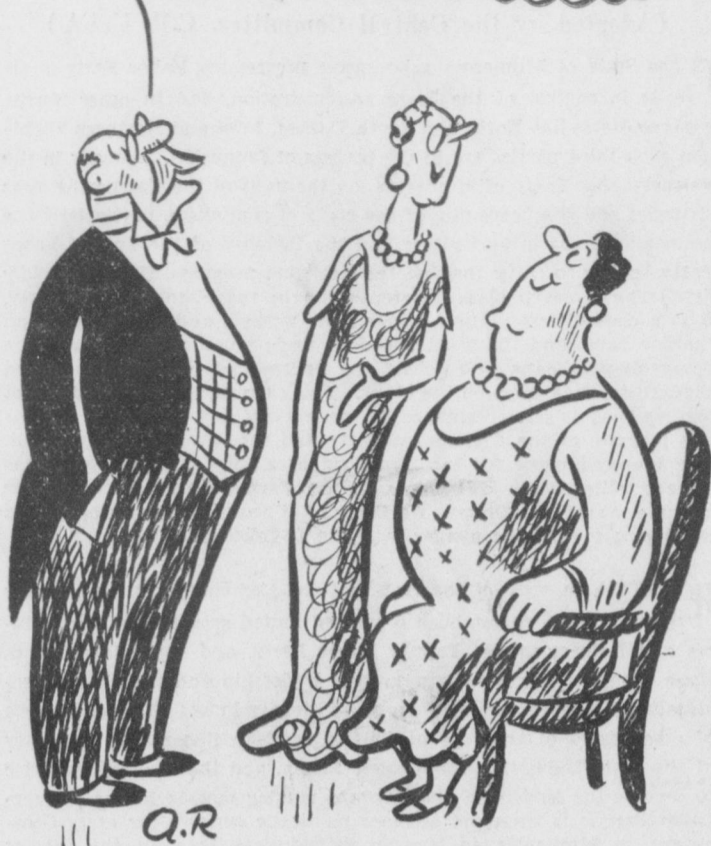
These figures show that in most of the main industries, not only have the real wages (as shown in a previous article) declined in all industries at least 3.2 per cent by ballooning of government figures, BUT THAT THE AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES IN DOLLARS HAVE GONE DOWN UNDER N. R. A. IN MANY BASIC INDUSTRIES.

In the auto, boot and shoe, tobacco, iron and steel, woolen textile, rubber tire, and many other industries, the average wage in dollars has declined. Add to this the fact that the cost of living has gone up by the admission of government figures, 11.3 per cent for clothing and 15.3 per cent for food, and the condition of the workers under N. R. A. can be pictured.

The N. R. A. publicity department, as well as the Department of Labor, tries to cover up these figures by ballooning of the slight increase in HOURLY rates under N. R. A. But this increase in hourly rates is more than wiped out in the above industries when it is remembered that

From Factory, Mine, Farm and Office

The Ruling Class By Redfield



Mr. Van Gelt is a pacifist—he couldn't muscle in on the munition industry.

Armory, Jail, School and Offices Comprise Civic Center in Columbus

By a Worker Correspondent
COLUMBUS, Ohio — For many years the Columbus Chamber of Commerce has pushed a "Civic Center" on the banks of the Scioto. The center now includes the State Office Building, Central High School, a jail and a school. Beside these, the observer may stand on West Broad Street bridge and see to the north the filthy gray walls of Ohio's overcrowded penitentiary. The Civic Center must certainly gratify the heart of every Columbus citizen who, like Candide, feels this the best of all possible worlds.

Public works are supposed to provide work for the poor, one more system of outdoor relief. The City Hall, an important part of the center, will have a new wing soon, a P.W.A. job. At least one of the companies under contract for a part of the job, working presumably under N.R.A. conditions, pays its workers less than code wages. One can reasonably expect similar arrangements for the construction on the armory.

In other cities, the river banks in Columbus have been nests of tenements and dilapidated homes, the most poverty stricken section in the community. The realtors' purge drove south on Front Street, and up the side streets. Disgraceful dwelling places have been razed, but the workers who lived in them have found others just as bad. At the center of Columbus, however, the tourist now will see nothing insulting.

The naval armory will make the Columbus Civic Center a complete monument to capitalist democracy—a navy armory, office buildings, a jail and a school. Beside these, the observer may stand on West Broad Street bridge and see to the north the filthy gray walls of Ohio's overcrowded penitentiary. The Civic Center must certainly gratify the heart of every Columbus citizen who, like Candide, feels this the best of all possible worlds.

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Jobless Council Member Dies of Malnutrition

By a Worker Correspondent
AMBRIDGE, Pa.—Paul Wukelich, member of the Unemployed Council and the John Reed Branch of the International Labor Defense in Ambridge, died a week ago in the Monaca Hospital.

Comrade Wukelich had been ill several weeks, having been sent home from an R.W.D. project. His regular doctor refused to see him in his home, stating that he was well enough to come to the office to see him.

The case was criminally neglected by the relief authorities as well. It was only through the militant efforts of the Unemployed Council that another doctor was arranged for and the relief authorities forced to take him to the hospital.

Upon the death of the comrade, hospital officials said that if the patient would have been brought there a bit sooner his life would have been saved. The doctor that was brought into the case analyzed it as a case of malnutrition and improper living conditions.

A case like this should steel the workers to more determination in building the Unemployed Council, which through mass action and militant struggle fights for more relief, medical attention and decent living conditions for the unemployed workers.

Work Becoming Scarcer Every Day

By a Worker Correspondent
GREENVILLE, Mich. — Out here work is becoming more scarce every day, and the cost of living rising higher.

The shops are running very tight that are running, and some are not running at all.

The state and federal jobs amount to very little in Greenville. We are just half way living and that is all. Some families are very near starving.

Negroes Jim-Crowed In Relief Office

By a Worker Correspondent
CACHE, Ill.—People are being cut off relief here, and still they have people sitting down all day, drawing money 30th in Cache and Cairo.

They Jim-Crow the Negro people in handing out their orders. The whites can go inside and get their orders, while the Negroes have to wait for theirs on the outside.

They are keeping the people off relief here because they have no organization. They haven't even got as common a thing as the unemployment council here.

Negroes Jim-Crowed In Relief Office

By a Worker Correspondent
GREENVILLE, Mich. — Out here work is becoming more scarce every day, and the cost of living rising higher.

The shops are running very tight that are running, and some are not running at all.

The state and federal jobs amount to very little in Greenville. We are just half way living and that is all. Some families are very near starving.

YOUR HEALTH

Boston Shoe Shop Strikes For Back Pay, Against Cut

By a Shoe Worker Correspondent
BOSTON, Mass. — The Banner Shoe shop crew of 300 went on strike Wednesday of last week, demanding the 10 per cent of their wages that had been deducted from them for the last three weeks.

When the crew appeared for their pay on Friday they were told by Mr. Bareack, the Socialist lawyer of the union and at the same time acting as the lawyer for the firm, that the shop had been turned over to the creditors and only by Wednesday when the creditors were to meet will the workers be informed as to when they are to receive their pay.

Mr. Barney Feldman, the "radical" boss, has been after the union for the last two months for a 15 per cent reduction which he did not get. A few weeks ago he called the workers in the shop and told them that unless he was granted a 15 per cent reduction he would have to close the shop down. This "radical" went further than that, he started to take the machinery apart and move it to his farm in Lynnfield, Mass. When the workers saw that their jobs were at stake, many of them demanded that the union grant the boss a reduction.

At that time, the union was confronted with similar demands from all the manufacturers in Boston. The workers voted against giving any such reduction. Despite that, the Boston Joint Council decided to notify the Banner to go ahead and manufacture shoes and "that a satisfactory adjustment of wages to both sides would be reached." The amount or the date were not set by the Council.

In the middle of January, the Boston shoe manufacturers deducted 7 1/2 per cent of the wages of all shoe workers. This attack of the manufacturers aroused the workers to the point of demanding strike action to restore the cut and the back pay. Following negotiations, the Eastern Shoe Manufacturers Association agreed to pay back the 7 1/2 per cent reduction and the Council agreed to take a referendum on whether the manufacturers shall be granted a wage cut not to exceed 10 per cent.

On Thursday, Jan. 24 the referendum was held and by a vote of eight to three the Boston shoe workers voted down the recommendation of the Joint Council to grant a wage cut of 10 per cent. As a result of this referendum, no wage cut was granted to any of the manufacturers and all the back pay was given back to the workers.

Only in two shops, the Banner and the Prospect, a wage cut of 15 per cent and 7 1/2 per cent respectively was enforced.

On Tuesday, Jan. 29, the workers of the Banner Shoe at a shop meeting with the Joint Council voted to demand their back pay of 15 per cent and empowered the Joint Council to take strike action immediately upon the refusal of the firm to accede to this demand. On the following day, when the firm refused to comply, the workers struck one hundred per cent.

Armour Pays Girls Below Code

By a Worker Correspondent
WICHITA FALLS, Tex.—I am writing this article at the request of a girl who works in the Armour Creameries. This young woman has begun to see that only through organization will the workers be able to obtain any improvement in wages and conditions.

"Maybe one of those papers you are always showing around will print a piece about the place where I work," she said to me. "Certain something should be said about this place which counts dead chickens to be of more importance than living human beings."

One hundred and fifty women and girls and a few men pick and clean the chickens for Armour creameries. Their bodies are smeared with blood and ofal from the dead birds. These workers pick a shackle of four chickens clean for nine cents. If you leave a few pin feathers you must go over it on your own time. It is hard for a fast picker to earn over a dollar a day; and then you may find that the foreman has figured something out of your pay envelope at the end of the week. The chicken code provides a minimum of two and a half cents for each fowl picked. But the N.R.A. is a pal of Armour and Company, so these Wichita Falls workers are cheated out of a penny on each shackle.

"If you women don't like it," the manager bawls, "there are plenty of Mexicans and Negroes who will be glad to take the job for less than what we are paying you." Here is a good example where the bosses use the question of race to keep down the wages of the workers of all races.

The rest rooms provided by Armour are filthy, being nothing but dark and unsanitary purveyors of disease. When a worker has occasion to go to the rest room, she is told by the foreman to "make it snappy." The women must clean up the rest room on their own time.

There is no provision for compensating injured workers. If a knife slips and cuts a hand to the bone, the worker receives a smear of iodine instead of cash for lost time. What does Armour care about one working woman more or less?

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N.G. Recruits Faint On Drill Floor

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK—A few nights ago when a detail of about forty recruits was being drilled by Lieutenant McQueeney in the toilet room of the 165th Regiment Armory at 26th Street and Lexington Avenue, three young recruits fainted, apparently from malnutrition and had to be taken from the ranks.

The first young worker showed symptoms of fainting and was taken aside shortly after his detail was moved from the gym hall to the toilet room which was the only space available as the main hall was being used as a tennis court by some idle rich.

Shortly afterwards, the second young worker showed signs of weakness and was placed with the first victim who had already made two unsuccessful attempts to rejoin his detail.

At about ten o'clock the third young worker fell, face downwards, and was carried off, to add one more to the list of casualties for the night. All were attended by what appeared to be the regimental doctor. All three appeared to your correspondent to be under age.

The Lieutenant made the remark to one of the victims, but meant for all of us, that he should eat before coming on the drill floor.

Mortgage Foreclosures On the Increase

By a Worker Correspondent
BRISTOL, S. D.—The increased need of more active farmers' and workers' organizations is shown by the renewal of mass mortgage foreclosures here in Day County, South Dakota.

Because of the farmers using mass action in stopping mortgage foreclosures, our county papers have carried but few of these ads for the past several months, until the last few weeks, when they increased to around fifteen and seventeen in one paper alone, besides those carried in other papers.

This along with the large number of farmers and lesser number of workers (because they are more active in fighting for relief) that are being laid off relief work here, shows the burning need of us farmers and workers taking a more active part in building rank and file controlled organization, and putting more push behind the Farmers Emergency Relief Bill (H. R. 3471) and the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 2827). To do this we must more generously support our press and give it wider circulation.

WAGE SLASHING IS CORNERSTONE OF NEW N. R. A. CODES

By CARL REEVE

larger than the amount now received as a relief dote, but at the same time not so large as to encourage the rejection of opportunities for private unemployment or the leaving of private employment to engage in government work."

Roosevelt emphasized this wage cutting principle further. "The projects undertaken should be selected and planned so as to compete as little as possible with private enterprises."

Roosevelt has been making use of the low and decreasing wage on work relief in order to lower the whole wage standard of the workers. The work relief wage set by the Roosevelt government was previously the magnificent sum of 30 cents an hour. A full week was not worked in most cases. But Roosevelt considered that this starvation wage "competed" with private industry. So his relief director, Harry Hopkins announced on Nov. 22, 1934 that the thirty cents an hour minimum on work relief was abandoned, and no minimum would be set.

Since that time the work relief wage in the South has been cut in half in many cases and drastically reduced in other sections of the country.

"Flexibility" and "Yearly" Wage Roosevelt has attempted to force further wage cuts on the workers in the reorganized N.R.A. by putting forth the idea of a "flexible" workers in the reorganized codes, and propagandizing that a lower wage scale would increase yearly average wages.

President Roosevelt said in one speech, "It is not very useful to pay a man ten dollars a day if he is employed only sixty-five days a year." (New York World Telegram editorial Jan. 29.)

Of course, the plan is to reduce the wage scale under cover of this propaganda, and thus reduce the whole living standard of the workers and increase profits. The yearly average will be lowered and not raised.

The intention of Roosevelt to reduce wages was further seen in the statement of Ickes, secretary of interior, that building trades workers who are employed on P.W.A. works must work below the union scale.

Ickes said, "Conceivably we can make an agreement with labor so that we can pay lower rates and offer year round work." (New York Times, Nov. 23, 1934.)

The wage cutting proposal was made to the A. F. of L. leaders and William Green responded that it would be given "fair consideration."

The N.R.A., in its statement giving the basis for the hearings now going on in Washington regarding reorganization of the N.R.A., hinted at these coming wage cuts. The National Industrial Recovery Board statement this month declared that the wage differentials, which makes particularly Negroes work for less pay, "are to be treated as significant realities of the present situation."

In other words, it has already been decided to maintain the differential and thus assure the manufacturers of a supply of cheap labor.

The N.I.R.B. further declared that "greater simplicity, flexibility and uniformity are possible and desirable" in the new codes. This flexibility means that new wage cuts will be enforced.

The Roosevelt government, in reorganizing the N.R.A. while rejecting the thirty hour week with full pay, intends to revise the codes so as to decrease wages still further. The Chamber of Commerce and the National Manufacturers Association, in their White Sulphur Springs conference, ordered a wage cut drive. Roosevelt is now putting through this wage slashing drive for the employers.

YOUR HEALTH

Repeated Colds in Children.

D. S. of New York, inquires how she may develop resistance against colds in her child, now past four years of age.

The inquirer failed to mention a number of things about her child that would be necessary for us to know before attempting any satisfactory reply. Among other things, we should like to know whether there is a family history of sensitivity, such as hay fever, asthma, eczema. Also, does the child have colds at all times of the year, are these colds accompanied by an elevation of temperature? If so, how long does the fever last and how quickly does the child recover? Is the child subject to mouth breathing? Further, has the child large tonsils and adenoids? If the tonsils and adenoids have been removed, how long ago were they removed? Is the child subject to frequent headaches and profuse nasal discharge?

The two most frequent causes of recurrent colds are enlarged tonsils and adenoids, and sinus trouble. Often the sinus trouble is secondary to enlarged and infected tonsils and adenoids. Even after the tonsils and adenoids have been removed, they sometimes grow back, despite the fact that the original operation may have been performed by an excellent surgeon and well done.

The sinus infection in children can best be proven by thorough examination of the nose and throat by either a competent child specialist or ear, nose and throat specialist. X-rays of the sinuses at four years of age are notoriously inadequate, in view of the fact that frequently the sinuses at this age are not sufficiently developed to show up on X-ray.

If your child has enlarged and diseased tonsils and adenoids, the first thing to do would be to remove them as soon as the general condition of the child permits. If the child already has had his tonsils removed, an attempt should be made to determine the status of the sinuses. If the sinuses are involved, no radical treatment should be attempted, rather the child's nutrition should be taken care of and a blood examination made to see whether or not the child is anemic. If anemia exists, appropriate treatment should be undertaken. In some cases vaccines will prove of value in raising resistance against colds.

Ultra-Violet Rays

There are some who advise the use of ultra-violet rays for increasing an individual's resistance against colds. The whole business about these sun-ray machines has been overworked, although for certain specific conditions, such as the prevention and the cure of rickets, in certain skin conditions, etc., ultra-violet light is of specific benefit. The manufacturers of these lamps have created the impression among lay people that they are a cure-all for all sorts of illnesses.

Of course, taking your child to a warm equable climate during these rigorous winter days would be of great benefit not only to your child, but for yourself; but such advice while very rational, would be a mockery from working class doctors to workers.

Chasing the Devil

A SUBSCRIBER to the new Medical Advisory Board magazine, "Health and Hygiene," sends the following letter with his dollar:

"I realize the value of your Health and Hygiene magazine. I think it is more important to have in every family's home a book that combats disease than the Bible to combat the devil. We all know that the devil's on the decrease by degrees under Communist pressure, but Disease is on the increase by leaps and bounds under the capitalist system. Getting Health and Hygiene all year for one dollar is a bargain. Here's mine."—A subscriber, Bridgeport, Conn.

Scottsboro-Herdon Fund

I wish to subscribe to Health and Hygiene. Enclosed please find \$1 for a year's subscription

Name

Address

City..... State.....

Subscription Blank

HEALTH AND HYGIENE
Medical Advisory Board Magazine

I wish to subscribe to Health and Hygiene. Enclosed please find \$1 for a year's subscription

Name

Address

City..... State.....

Scottsboro-Herdon Fund

International Labor Defense
Room 610, 80 East 11th Street,
New York City

I enclose \$..... as my immediate contribution to the Scottsboro-Herdon Defense Fund.

Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

A SIXTEEN-YEAR old boy in Anderson, Indiana, got into trouble with the police recently. With some other young kids, he had held up a grocery store. He was caught and he pleaded guilty. Instead of sentencing him to the reformatory, Judge Charles E. Smith, a man of most original mind, invented a most ingenious alternative.

For sixty days the boy was to hike twelve miles up and twelve back, from Anderson, Indiana, to Alexandria, the scene of the clumsy robbery. He was to carry a 20-pound load on these hikes, which was exactly the weight of groceries stolen. If he refused this punishment, he would be sentenced to the reformatory. He accepted, and there was publicity over the freak case, and the judge is reported to have been highly pleased with himself.

Swell Publicity Stunt

THE newspapers have followed up this freak story. The second day of this 1,440 mile hike the temperature was below freezing when the boy left the jail. He shouldered his sack, containing four paving bricks weighing 20 pounds, and set forth. A snow storm broke upon him half way, and it grew even colder. Weary, footsore, his face burned by the wind and cold, the skinny, undeveloped boy reached Alexandria four hours later. He was in tears, but he ate a noon meal, and talked to the reporters.

He said he had turned down four offers from automobiles for a hitch. He would abide by the judge's decision, though he almost wished he had taken the reformatory sentence.

"I'm going back to high school when I get out of this jam," he said. "I really didn't know what I was doing; it was my first robbery and my last." At 2:30 the snow was still falling, the wind howled over America. And this American boy, exhausted, tearful, ashamed of his public humiliation, set out for the hike back to the jail. This time it took him five hours to struggle through twelve miles of snow and gale.

Somewhere the smart old judge was basking by a radiator, sitting in a saloon with other greasy ward politicians. They must have congratulated him on the publicity he had acquired. Now they could get him that nomination for a higher court. Or maybe it was only his wife who congratulated him in the sacred privacy of an American home. She knew her dear husband was smarter than most men, and would make the big city papers some day. Or maybe the judge's own boy came from high school and said, "Gee, dad, all the guys are talking about that sentence you gave that tough kid. Everyone asked me about how you came to have such a bright idea."

He was proud of his dad, whose name was in the papers, and his dad was proud that the kid was proud. This was a good kid; no robber of grocery stores; the son of a judge never thinks about grocery stores, or about food; the maid sets it on the table for him.

Youth With No Future

WE need a Chekhov, to take a thousand such incidents raw out of our American life, and weave them into sad and heartbroken tales of this dark land.

It is a minor incident; certainly there are enormous mass cruelties in the land that make this poor, white-faced boy plodding through snowstorm only a trifling episode.

But often such trifles reveal a whole world, a cruel, self-satisfied capitalist world, where millions of proletarian boys and girls are adrift.

They are the children of the crisis. Their parents are feeling hopeless, and there is nothing waiting for the children, even if they are able to graduate from high school.

Millions of them have grown up, not knowing what it means to have a job, or even the hope of one. They are a whole generation of youth that has no future. They cannot look forward to becoming skilled mechanics, or to working their way up in some office, or to practicing a profession. They have killed in themselves any romantic dream of marrying, or having a family. They have no money for little pleasures; they loaf on the streets, or in poolrooms and coffee pots, rusting away daily and bumming cigarettes.

It is all abnormal, and is it any wonder so many of them these days break down and commit these petty thefts? For ten dollars worth of groceries they chance their hopeless lives. And it is then that the smug judges and capitalist newspaper publishers first take notice of them, express pious indignation, or invent slick torture for them.

The only answer the capitalists have for this situation is jail or the militarized work-camps. They would shove this army of youth into uniform. Since they have no normal life to offer them, they train them for war and death.

The youth is desperate. They have no political experience, and are ready for anything that seems like action and that promises them a few meals a day. These millions of depression boys make up the fascist armies of Hitler and Mussolini.

It is one of the most dangerous problems the working class faces in America today. It seems to me, the revolutionary movement has badly neglected the youth. How mechanically minded some of us are. How difficult for us to see clearly the outlines of the special problems. Many of our comrades think you fight fascism only by showing up Hitler. But to win over and neutralize the youth is of life and death importance.

Just Out

HUNGER and REVOLT:

Cartoons by BURCK

This beautiful, DeLuxe edition is limited to 100 numbered and signed copies. Printed on heavy art paper, in large folio size and containing 248 pages. Bound in heavy buckram boards, attractively stamped. Orders accepted now. Five dollars, postpaid.

DAILY WORKER, 50 E. 13th St., N. Y.

LITTLE LEFTY

PRITSY HAS STOPPED LEFTY AND PEANUTS FROM SELLING HEARST GUTTER-SHEETS !!

SO FAR, SO GOOD, BUT HOW ARE THEY TO MAKE THE MONEY THAT IS SO BADLY NEEDED? ???



A Tough Nut to Crack!

THIS QUESTION IS A TOUGH ONE. I'M NOT ONLY THINKING ABOUT YOU THREE -



BUT ABOUT THE THOUSANDS OF KIDS WHO HAVE TO SELL THESE SHEETS OR STARVE - AND I'M THINKING OF OTHER WORKERS - LIKE WOMEN WHO WORK ON SHELLS IN MUNITIONS FACTORIES KNOWING THAT THESE CAN BE USED TO KILL THEIR OWN SONS! N'THIS WILL KEEP UP TILL THE WORKERS TAKE POWER! HOWEVER, HERE'S WHAT I SUGGEST YOU DO



De Geyter Club of Philadelphia Forging Ahead

By CARL SANDS

THE Pierre De Geyter Music Club of Philadelphia was organized in October 1934 by a group of musicians and music lovers. Today, with a growing membership of over 50, it is already an important cultural force in the home town of Leopold Stokowski and Curtis Bok. Its purposes are three-fold: "to help better the condition of the professional musician and teacher; to play, speak on and discuss the various forms of music, both new and old; and to help in the cultural development of the various workers' organizations throughout the city by sending groups of speakers and musicians to them." Meetings and concerts are held weekly in the club rooms, 116 South 19th Street, on Friday evenings, and reviews of the musical programs appear regularly in the capitalist press.

The first of a series of monthly concerts on a larger scale was given in the auditorium of the Ethical Culture Society on Rittenhouse Square on Friday evening, February 1st. The Stringart Quartet, which comprises Marion Head, Arthur Cohn, Gabriel Braverman and Victor Gottlieb, played a program of modern works, and a speaker from New York brought the greetings of the Pierre De Geyter Club of that city which is now entering its fourth year of activity. The whole affair, with the eight-page program notes, throughout the excellent performance, to the enthusiastic audience, reflects the greatest credit upon the devotion and energy of the membership.

Philadelphia has figured in the news lately in connection with the "resignation" of Leopold Stokowski from the conductorship of the Philadelphia Orchestra. A brilliant but erratic prima donna, spoiled child and tyrant, this man leads rehearsals seated upon a child's hobby-horse. (We are reliably informed that this is not merely a newspaper story.) It is known that he received in one year \$240,000 salary. It is also known that some members of the orchestra who asked for a \$5 a week raise were denied it. Of the quarrels with the Bok family (which owns the Saturday Evening Post), and other local millionaires we cannot pretend a detailed understanding. That some of the directors want to run the orchestra as their own private band is well-known. An opposition has forced a fifty-fifty compromise with the truant Stokowski, who has just hastened back from California (Feb. 4) to patch things up for next season.

CLOSELY related to this matter is the public interest and concern with another "private" musical party—the Curtis Institute, a conservatory of music, also an affair of honor with the Bok family. These Augean stables of corruption in our musical life must be cleaned out and the sooner the better. The Pierre De Geyter Club must take part in this necessary but unpleasant task. Stokowski's plan for the development of the orchestra is certainly far ahead of anything proposed for any other large organization of its kind. The Institute cannot and should not be regarded as unconcerned in it. It emphasizes the role of music as a social function rather than as a mere toy of financial buccaners and talented exhibitionists. But it is only a plan. It can serve as easily as any Section 7A to merely cloak and even facilitate the depredations of the buccaners and exhibitionists. Upon this point we may justifiably look to such an organization as the Pierre De Geyter Music Club to keep a watchful eye with a view to strengthening the forces against reaction.

The club must prepare for its task by building up a strong organization—one that will not tolerate factionalism, opportunism and introspection. It will do this better by actual musical work than by an excess of talking about work. It must strive for a continued high level of performance not only of standard repertoire but especially of contemporary music. It must give workers' organizations what they want, but also something of what they need (but do not know they need) in order to cope with the stupendous cultural problems now facing the working class of America. This means leadership. The up-turn is here for the musician. Not if he sits in his tower, whether it be of imitation ivory or just plain bone; but rather if he becomes active in rank and file organization of musicians, backs governmental subsidization of music, unemployment insurance for all workers, realizing that he is one of them, and his problems, their problems.

Demand for the Daily Worker has increased since publication of the series on "Wall Street's fascist Conspiracy." Ask your new-dealer to take a bundle. Send his address to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th Street.

Fascinating Marxist Exhibit On View in Workers Bookshop

19 Panels Arranged in Historical Sequence

By OAKLEY JOHNSON

BOOKSHOP is a most fascinating exhibition of photographs and documents of Marxist history. The nineteen panels, along with mottoes and an oil painting of Lenin, which are arranged above the well-stocked book shelves, contain a graphic record of the onward march of the class-conscious working class vanguard. The exhibit, prepared by the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute of Moscow, is to be on view until Feb. 15, under the auspices of the Workers School and the Workers Bookshop.

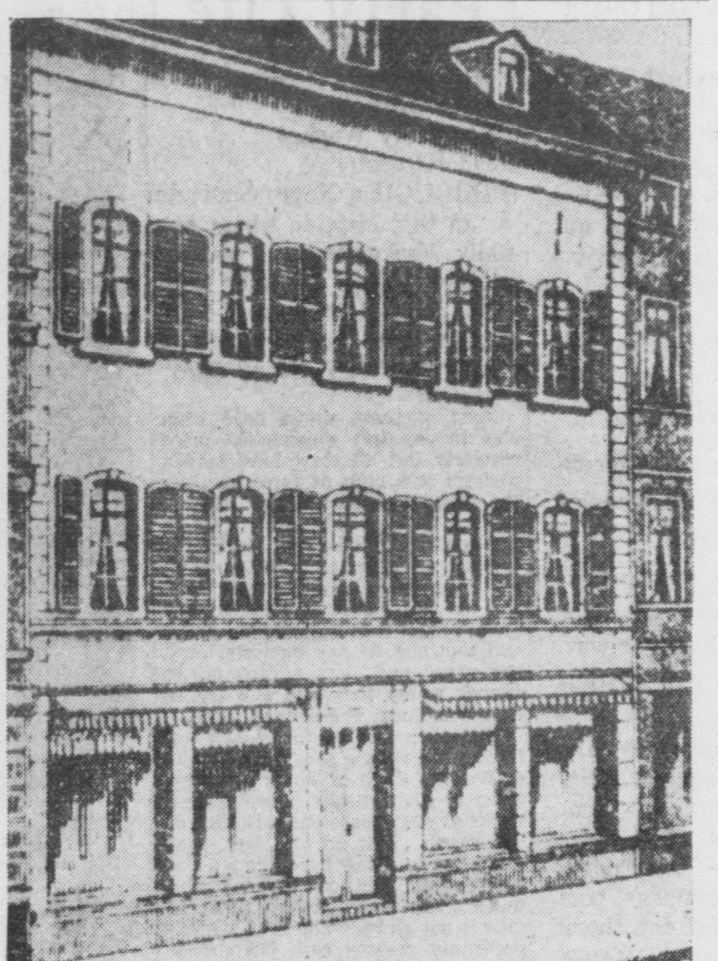
There are photographs of Marx and Engels at various stages of their careers; pictures of Bakunin and La Salle, with both of whom Marx carried on titanic polemics; pictures of Trelegata and the poet Wilhelm Wolff, members of the Communist League which preceded the formation of the First International; pictures of Marx's wife, Jenny von Westphalen, and of Marx's daughters, Laura La Fargue, Jenny Longue, Eleanor Aveling; of William Liebknecht, father of Karl Liebknecht, and of Paul La Fargue, author of *The Right to Be Lazy*; of Kugelmann; and pictures of Lenin, Stalin, and other heroes of the October Revolution.

An early political cartoon entitled "Le Spectre Rouge de 1852" is reproduced; the onlooker will, of course, recall that Marx and Engels had already in 1848 said, "A Spectre is haunting Europe—the Spectre of Communism." Illustrations of early editions of Capital, showing evictions, factories, street struggles, surely cannot fail to add piquancy to political economy in the imaginations of all students.

ESPECIALLY intriguing to the book-lover are the reproductions of hand-written manuscript pages of some of Marx's articles, of the masthead and most of the first page of an 1842 issue of the *Rheinische Zeitung*, in which some of Marx's early writings appeared, and of the *New York Tribune* for Wednesday, July 19, 1854 (Price "Two Cents"), the American periodical to which Marx regularly contributed. The title page is reproduced of the first edition of *Die Heilige Familie*, written by Marx and Engels in 1845, and also the title page of the "Rules of the International Workingmen's Association," as adopted September 28, 1864.

The panels are arranged in historical sequence. The first panel shows Marxist activities and events before the revolution of 1848. Later panels show the period after the defeat of the workers in 1848, the period of the founding of the First International, the relation of Marx to the Paris Commune, and so on.

Some of the panels present matters of contemporary history—the October Revolution and its achievements, in pictures. A panel entitled "The National Question under the Proletarian Dictatorship" gives a quotation from Marx's speech of November 29, 1847, on the Polish question: "The victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie is therefore, at the same time, a signal for



House in London Where Marx Lived

the emancipation of all oppressed nations." Besides this is placed Stalin's statement, guiding the present destiny of the hundred odd nationalities in the Soviet Union: "We must overcome these three basic factors hampering the Union: Great-Russian chauvinism, actual inequality, and local nationalism, especially when it becomes chauvinism."

Another panel entitled, "Reflections of the Class Struggle in the Party," deals with Trotskyism—especially interesting in view of the recent assassination of Kirov by a group which had degenerated from the former Trotsky-Zinoviev opposition.

Most valuable of all, from one point of view, are the quotations from Marxist works which are interspersed among the illustrations of the panels. One could almost say that a full revolutionary education is compressed in them. In the panel dealing with "The Class Struggle in the Transition Period," we find, quoted from Marx's letter to Weydemeyer, March 5, 1852: "The class struggle necessarily leads to the dictatorship of the proletariat. The dictatorship itself is only a transition to the abolition of classes and to a classless society."

Knowledge of our revolutionary heritage is a weapon. No party member or sympathizer or student should allow himself to miss this remarkable exhibit.

The visitor to the Workers Bookshop should not fail, also, to notice, on the table by the door through which he enters, concrete evidence of a great event in the history of the movement in America—the huge one-volume edition of the "Correspondence of Frederick Engels and Karl Marx," published now for the first time in English.

SCHUTZBUNDLER IN RUSSIA By BEN FIELD

HE TAKES out of his pocket clip-pings. "The newspapers write about us as about family news. Kollomestnikoff, he is a farmer, works on a State Farm in the Black Sea and Azov Sea region. Three comrades were sent down with the Ukrainians, the best workers, for a free trip down the Volga in a beautiful boat. A month's vacation. Schindelko and Chlowin have won prizes. In the Dynam plant, Moscow, they have special classes for us to study mathematics and blue prints. We have everywhere patrons to help us. Some call them godfathers. They are Russians and Germans."

The German worker is Franz's patron. He smiles under his thick moustache.

Franz pinches out his cigaret on his thumb. His face softens once more. "You should see my room. We were given rooms in the Spartak Hotel on Rosa Luxemburg Square and in a separate dwelling house. I am sorry you can not see my room. Everything was given us—beds, furniture, pictures, books. We have our club where we have a reading room, billiards, theatre. We can study. The children are given special attention, special care."

"Are you voting in the election of deputies to the soviets?" Franz smiles a clipped smile. "A worker votes."

What is the news from Austria? He looks at the questioner. His trimmed, lean hands, stained with fresh pine, oak and tobacco, fold the clippings. "Most of the Social-Democrats are now for the proletarian dictatorship. The Communist Party and the Revolutionary Socialist have declared the united front. In Salzburg two-thirds of the party have turned Communist."

And what was responsible for the February defeat? "We had no goal, no leadership. We were strong in a military way, but not politically. If we had been strong politically as the Spanish

workers! Now our road is October, the road of Marx and Lenin."

The Yankee boy stabs his worn-down pencil into his pocket. Draws out another. "I'm going to Vienna. Have you a message for the comrades there?"

Franz smiles guardedly. "Tell them how we live here in Charkov, in Russia."

The burly German leans over. He is sorry he has no copy with him of the *Heimwehr paper, Truth About Russia*. The Heimwehr liars got some spy to smuggle across the frontiers a picture of two drunkards lying in a Charkov street and ran it, "Russians Dying of Hunger."

Franz's eyes twinkle for a second, then the line of his jaw whitens. "You intend going back?"

Franz Jederman rises like shaft. "In time."

Lenky of the Iron Stream says: "His working with us now is also a fighting."

Franz returns the coat. He shakes hands. The big Belgian cracks up. His paw goes up as if he were reaching for a light.

Franz's bleeps leap. "Rot Front." And he strides back to his bench. Outside locomotive whistle. The huge stack smokes like a gun behind which for the present the Schutzbundler's fighting is taking another form. (Conclusion)

Partisan Review Foremost Literary Journal in Field

Reviewed by BERNARD SMITH

LESS than a year passed since the Partisan Review was founded, yet today it is the foremost journal of creative literature in the American revolutionary movement. I doubt that many of us realize how thoroughly mature it is. As the New Masses necessarily tends more and more to concentrate on immediate practical issues, the Partisan Review becomes increasingly valuable as a source of proletarian literature and Marxist criticism. Already it has discovered and developed several new and original talents, as well as provided a forum for older writers.

The current issue is evidence enough. In poetry: the two short contributions by Kenneth Fearing and the longer ones by Alfred Hayes and Muriel Ruker; essays: works of a very high order, Fearing's "Lullaby" is particularly interesting because it is a perfect answer to the charge that although left-wing poets can create moods and images of struggle and conflict and of physical movement, they are incapable of creating "beauty." Yet Fearing has succeeded in creating "beauty" out of exactly the kind of material by which revolutionary artists are attracted.

In the field of the short story: James T. Farrell's "Benefits of American Life," Nelson Algren's "A Place to Lie Down," and Arkady Leokum's "The Scab" would honor any magazine in the country. Farrell's deftness in character portrayal and the incisiveness of his irony were never better displayed than in this sketch of the Americanization of a Greek boy. (He became a Yankee and a "success" and retired to a sanatorium for consumptives.) Algren's picture of a Negro and a white bum in the South is so vivid that it is almost painful to read it. Leokum's piece is not quite so mature, but I mention it because it is the work of a young newcomer who has a keen understanding of proletarian class-consciousness. He should be watched and encouraged.

In criticism: Edwin B. Burzum's review of Josephine Herbst's new novel, Philip Rahy's review of William Saroyan's book, and William Pillin's review of Norman Maclean's poetry are fine examples of the Marxist analysis and appreciation of literature. Burzum, as always, is penetrating and writes admirably. Rahy is to be commended for his careful study of what is substance and what is air in the flying young Saroyan, and for his warning of Saroyan of the dangers that lie ahead of the declared "escapist" intellectual.

Also of interest in this issue is Nathan Adler's report of his experience with the detectives of Scotland Yard when he arrived in London during the week of the royal wedding. He was refused entry and had to return to New York. The bare facts, damning as they are, don't convey half so well as Adler's report does just how close England is to fascism.

The leading contribution to this issue of the Partisan Review is, however, Samuel Putnam's translation of Andre Malraux's essay on "Literature in Two Worlds"—the Soviet and the bourgeois European. I cannot urge you too strongly to read this superb essay at once. You will learn from it how a true artist can look at the problems of humanity in relation to the problems of art. And at the same time you will learn why it is that Soviet literature is flowering while the literature of the bourgeoisie decays.

It should be noted that in this issue there are certain tendencies apparent that are decidedly unfortunate. Most striking is the disposition to intellectualism on the part of some writers. I am moved to this remark especially by Wallace Phelps's essay on "Form and Content." Phelps is an able and serious critic who is courageously tackling the major questions of aesthetics and attempting to filter out of them the fundamental Marxist definitions. But he has intellectualized the subject to the point where it is incomprehensible. He is too subtle; he has refined his distinctions too much. It is all unnecessary, too, for he is dealing with things that can and should be made clear.

The story by Ben Field, called "The New Housekeeper," also suffers from intellectualism. An immensely talented short story writer, he is nevertheless refining and condensing his material excessively. He is so anxious not to say too much, that he says too little. The art of suggestion can be overworked. I want to close by saying that these few instances of deficiency do not detract from the issue as a whole. Perhaps they are even beneficial for they should lead to discussion. Argument, debate, self-criticism—these bring clearer understanding of error and fault and point the way to growth and improvement.

Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

NOTE: It is gratifying to note that more and more readers are making use of this department. We regret that because of limitations of space we cannot answer all questions that are asked by readers. We do our best to answer those questions that have the most general interest for the readers of the Daily Worker. However, all questions are carefully read and considered, and readers can receive personal answers by enclosing a self-addressed and stamped envelope.

Meaning of "Bolshevik" Party

Question: What are the differences between the Communist Party and the Bolshevik Party of Russia?—E. W., California.

Answer: There are no differences; they are the names of the same party. The full name of the Party in the Soviet Union is the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik).

The name Bolshevik comes from the Russian word for majority. In 1903 the majority of the Russian Social Democratic Party supported Lenin in his fight to form a genuine revolutionary party, and it is from this that the Bolsheviks took their name. In time it came to designate the revolutionary wing of the working class movement in Russia—as opposed to the opportunists and reformists.

In 1917, on Lenin's advice, the Bolsheviks changed their name from Social Democrat to Communist. This was to distinguish them from the Social Democratic leaders who had supported the war and the imperialist programs of the capitalists. In choosing a new name for their Party, the title of Communist was chosen, because that was what Marx and Engels had called themselves when they issued the famous "Manifesto of the Communist Party," the Communist Manifesto.

The new name signified the organic connection between the Bolsheviks and the revolutionary views of Marx and Engels. The party was thus called the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik). To become a real Bolshevik party is the aim of every party in the Communist International. It means being a revolutionary party that is the vanguard of the revolutionary working class, and which will lead the workers to victorious struggle against their enemies—the capitalists.

Workers' School and the Unemployed

Question: Are there any provisions made for unemployed workers to study at the Workers School?—UNEMPLOYED PAINTER.

Answer: The administration of the Workers School sends in the following reply:

Special arrangements are made for unemployed workers to take courses in the Workers School. Before the beginning of each term the school sends out scholarship blanks to all workers' organizations, including those of the unemployed, which enable them to send their members to classes at greatly reduced rates. Secondly, the school has arranged special courses for unemployed workers, and gives out many free scholarships to workers recommended by the Unemployment Councils.

It is necessary, however, that these provisions for scholarships be applied in an organized manner. The school cannot register all persons who claim they are unemployed. They must have proper credentials from their organizations, which show that they need and are worthy of a scholarship.

It must be understood that the school exists on the basis of the small fees that it charges the students. Without these small payments it could not continue its work. Therefore, workers' organizations are asked to pay the fees of the members whom they send to classes. The arrangements for unemployed workers have been detailed above; but they must be applied in organized fashion to avoid confusion.

TUNING IN

The second international program of the season from Moscow, U.S.S.R., featuring soloists and the orchestra of the All-Union Radio Committee under the direction of Nikolai Anosov, will be broadcast over the WABC-Columbia network on Friday, February 8, from 9:00 to 9:30 a. m. E.S.T. The soloist will be Vera Dukhovskaya, popular Soviet soprano, who will offer Knipper's "Pelushko" and eight Children's Songs by Alexandrov. Director Anosov will conduct the orchestra in Glinka's "Russian and Ludmilla," and the "Romantic Suite" by Alexandrov.

- 7:00 P. M.—WEAF—Kemp Orchestra
- 7:15—WJZ—World Trade and Tariffs—Raymond Leslie Bell, President, Foreign Policy Association
- 8:30—WOR—Governor Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey, Speaking at Birthday Dinner, Hotel Commodore
- 8:45—WOR—Comedy, Music
- 9:00—WEAF—Talk—J. B. Kennedy
- 9:15—WJZ—World Trade and Tariffs—Raymond Leslie Bell, President, Foreign Policy Association
- 9:30—WOR—Comedy, Music
- 9:45—WOR—Comedy, Music
- 10:00—WEAF—Edy Brown, Violin
- 10:15—WOR—Current Events—H. E. Reed
- 10:30—WEAF—Edy Brown, Violin
- 10:45—WJZ—World Trade and Tariffs—Raymond Leslie Bell, President, Foreign Policy Association
- 11:00—WEAF—Talk—J. B. Kennedy
- 11:15—WJZ—World Trade and Tariffs—Raymond Leslie Bell, President, Foreign Policy Association
- 11:30—WEAF—Dance Music
- 11:45—WJZ—World Trade and Tariffs—Raymond Leslie Bell, President, Foreign Policy Association

Baltimore Premiere Friday!

CHAPAYEV

Soviet Union's Greatest Film Epic!

... a figure of truly heroic proportions. — Daily Worker

Continued Daily from 11 A.M.

The Auditorium Howard at Franklin Streets

'Americanism' a la Hearst Is a Menace to All Veterans

LEGGION COMMANDER AND HEARST "RED-BAITING" STRENGTHEN WALL STREET FOES OF BOUS FIGHT—AID "ECONOMY" DRIVE AGAINST VETS

IN HIS pro-fascist campaign against the Communist Party and the labor movement, Hearst is trying to enlist the war veterans in the American Legion.

In his editorials he embraces the veterans in the Legion as "fellow-patriots dedicated to the creed of Americanism."

And he quotes approvingly the statement of the Legion National Commander, Belgrano, who calls for nation-wide attack against the Communist Party and a big "preparedness program."

The multi-millionaire Hearst, putting his arms around the jobless, debt-ridden, war veterans—what a bitter joke this is!

Hearst, the man who poured floods of poison

against the payment of the bonus—what a "friend" of the veterans he is!

Communists are in the lead of the veterans' fight. The Communist Party is the only party that officially demands the immediate cash payment of the bonus. The Daily Worker was the only paper that gave the bonus march unqualified and enthusiastic approval. Hearst knows that to fight the bonus he must fight the Communist Party as a leading fighter for the bonus.

Hearst beats his chest about his "Americanism." It is a strange fact that his brand of "Americanism" always turns out to be on the side of the money-bags, on the side of the sharks in the National Economy League.

Every Legionaire will remember with grim clarity that the most bitter enemies of the vets, the big Wall

Street "economy" boys are also the loudest mouthers of their "Americanism."

When it is a question of fighting for the rights and welfare of the Legionaires, for relief, for adequate hospitalization, for the bonus, then it is "radicalism" to Hearst.

When it is a question of gouging the Legionaires of their just due, their cash bonus, then it is "Americanism"—a la Hearst!

Hearst is a ruthless enemy of the rank and file veterans. He has lied about them, slandered them, heaped contempt upon them, and would as willingly send them today to another imperialist slaughter for Wall Street profit as he helped send them in 1917.

"Americanism" a la Hearst is a trap for the veteran, a trap which he should at all costs avoid.

When Belgrano joins Hearst in this "Red-Baiting" he is acting against the interests of the men who faced misery and death in an imperialist war to defend Morgan-Rockefeller profits.

Belgrano, in beating the drums for a "big stick" Army and Navy is playing into the hands of the same Wall Street gang that fights the bonus, and smashes all veteran relief legislation.

The Legionaires have tasted the hypocrisies of this "Americanism" a la Hearst, a la Wall Street. For them, it means unemployment, cruel inadequacy of veterans' relief, and refusal to pay the bonus.

The drive against the Communist Party and the drive for a big war machine is a drive against the interests of all veterans.

Daily Worker

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1935

War Moves in Mongolia

NEW light on Japan's ceaseless drive into Mongolia and towards the Soviet border is thrown by Premier Gendun of the Mongolian People's Republic. He declares in an official statement just issued that when Japanese troops on January 31 seized the Lake Bor Nor section, the Mongolian troops, to avoid bloodshed, did not fire, but retreated. The territory taken by Japan was recognized as Mongolian land by the Chinese emperors as far back as 1734.

Yet despite this Japanese imperialism continues to move on toward Inner and Outer Mongolia on a five-hundred mile stretch.

From the Great Wall in China, up on through Dolon Nor and now Lake Bor Nor, the aim of Japanese imperialism is to seize the main routes through the Mongolian People's Republic with the aim, in the event of their precipitating war, to strike a blow at the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Japanese imperialism has a secret treaty with Hitler Fascism for simultaneous action from the West in the event of war.

And now the Roosevelt regime, through its State Department, takes some blunt action which the Japanese militarists will not be slow in interpreting as favoring their war moves.

The Friends of the Chinese People have called for a mass protest meeting at Central Opera House, February 22nd, to rally the American people against these war maneuvers in Chahar, and against American shipment of arms to be used against the Chinese people. This meeting should be a great demonstration against these latest and most dangerous war moves in the Far East.

A Class Labor Party

THE New Militant, organ of the newly-hatched alliance between the Trotsky sect and the Muste crowd, finds that the Communist Party "is trying to create a reformist labor party in the United States." They accuse us of adopting the line of the Socialist Party "Old Guard," which also calls for "a Labor Party."

In view of the crystal clear line laid down by the C. P. Central Committee in its resolution adopted at its recent sessions (printed in the Daily Worker, January 26), this is only deliberate distortion on the part of these slippery gentlemen.

What kind of a Labor Party does the Communist Party want? Any kind? No. The Communist Party says plainly that it wants a truly working class Labor Party, built up from below on the basis of the workers in the trade unions.

It wants a Labor Party that will help the masses along the road of class struggle, a Party which in its "revolutionary mass struggle for immediate demands goes beyond the limits of the interests of capital."

Both the Trotsky-Muste crowd and the S. P. "Old Guard" have distinguished themselves in action as the hangers-on of the upper, reactionary A. F. of L. officials.

The "revolutionary" phrase-mongering of the one, and the open opportunism of the other conceal persistent support for the policies of the William Greens, the Wolls, and the rest. Muste helped defeat the Toledo strike, Cannon aided Gov. Olson in Minneapolis, and the S. P. "Old Guard" helped Gorman break the textile strike.

It is precisely on the fundamental point emphasized by the Communist Party reso-

lution—independent class struggle policy which goes beyond the interests of capital—that the Musteites and S. P. "Old Guard" find common ground.

At every step, on one pretext or another, they will always yield the interests of the workers to the interests of capital.

That is why both are trying to block the Communist Party line for the advance of a mass party, basing itself on an unswerving fight for working class interests against the interests of capital.

American Traditions

THE shades of Washington and Lincoln will be dragged into the service of ballyhoo for a new war.

Roosevelt's high-powered war propagandists, ably assisted by the whole tribe of yellow Hearsts, will whoop it up for war, deliberately distorting American revolutionary traditions.

Washington recalls the revolutionary war of the American people against British feudal domination. Lincoln is the symbol of the traditions of the Civil War against slavery. But the aim of the Roosevelt regime with its \$2,000,000,000 war program is to pervert and blot out these revolutionary traditions in "Defense Week" for the purpose of speeding war for Wall Street's aims.

To counteract this campaign, every worker, every enemy of imperialist war should point out the American revolutionary traditions, and how, today, these traditions require extension into a war of the toilers against the tyranny of capitalism, against advancing fascism, and against all efforts to plunge humanity into a new criminal, imperialist war.

Attorney for the Prosecution

ALBERT GOLDMAN, Trotskyite-Socialist lawyer for one of the Sacramento defendants, showed himself in his true colors last Friday. He exposed his disruptive role in the trial by lining up with the prosecution against the I.L.D. defense lawyer, Leo Gallagher.

When Gallagher was the victim of a planned attack by the judge and the special prosecutor, who is in the pay of the employers, Goldman, who had been silent for four days, suddenly piped up and joined in the attack.

"I am not all in sympathy with Mr. Gallagher's methods," he said. "In fairness to my client, I want that to be made clear."

Goldman's stoop-pigeon action is the culmination of his career as a renegade from Communism. He was expelled from the Communist Party for disruptive activities. He joined up with the Trotskyites. Later he left them to join the Socialist Party. Now he turns up again with the Trotskyites in Sacramento.

His conduct at the trial illustrates the real role of the renegade Trotskyites. They disrupt the fight of the workers against capitalism.

Greetings, L'Unita Operaia

THE DAILY WORKER hails the preparations of the revolutionary Italian workers to convert L'Unita Operaia into a daily newspaper.

In its two years of existence, this Italian language newspaper has conducted the most relentless struggle against the penetration of Italian fascist propaganda and against the persecution of Italian workers in this country by the agents of Mussolini. It has been the best guide of the Italian workers in all their daily struggles against the attacks of capitalism upon their standard of living and against the deportation weapon of the bosses. This explains the popularity and growth of the revolutionary Italian paper.

The paper has now moved to larger quarters at 37 East 12th Street, and plans to start publication as a daily by March 18.

The Daily Worker urges all workers to aid the campaign for the initial fund necessary to put this change into effect.

Party Life

Peoria Workers Form Daily Worker Readers' Club

IN this city, to whom the Daily Worker is being mailed, another Negro comrade and white comrade have gotten together and have set up a "Daily Worker Readers' Club" of three.

None of them would have been able to pay full subscription price regularly, but all three have agreed to form this club of three, reading the paper together. After reading the paper, they will pass it on to a friend whom they will try to get to form another club of three, as above. Next month they will each pay 25 cents, their portion of the 75 cents monthly subscription price, and continue to pay monthly, read the paper and pass a copy on to friends whom they will also try to induce to form the club of three.

We are going to follow this up by mimeographing the "Daily Worker Readers' Club of Three" plan for general distribution among the workers, with occasional samples of the paper. Due to the fact that many workers are hard pressed for funds, this method perhaps will prove effective in getting them to take it not as individuals at a comparatively greater cost, but collectively greater cost, but collectively among them. In some cases half-yearly or yearly subscriptions may be secured on a like basis, spreading the cost among the groups of three.

In addition to distributing the paper, getting workers to read it, this will also create the basis for small discussion groups, which may later form the basis for a street nucleus for shop connections, etc. This plan is being placed before our unit, then to the section and the District.

If you on the staff think it advisable, I would suggest that you print such portion of this letter as you think necessary to establish such a circulation and agitational plan in other parts of the country. I am sure it will help solve some of our problems as the paper.

Hundreds of workers want to get the paper and read it, but they simply do not have quite enough money to get it regularly. This plan will help them cut down the cost and also offers us a way out to get to the ear of many who could not take it otherwise, and in addition, helps to draw them into collective discussion and activity.

H. E. K., Peoria, Ill.

Editor's Note

The above plan is a good example for other districts to follow. Besides being a method of spreading and popularizing the Daily Worker, it is a good method of training the workers to study collectively, encourages self-education, and propaganda.

Flu Causes 90 Deaths; Closed Many Schools in New Jersey Towns

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 6 (U.P.)—Influenza in New Jersey during the month of December, causing schools in several major towns and almost all country villages to be closed, claimed a total of ninety lives, Dr. J. Lynn Mahaffey, State Director of Health, revealed today.

Dr. Mahaffey contrasted the ninety deaths for one month against twenty-two for the period of twelve months preceding.

The health director also pointed out there were 361 deaths from pneumonia that month as compared with 234 for the previous twelve months' average.

Soviet Republic Begins Dam to Irrigate Steppe

MOSCOW, Feb. 6.—Work has been started in the Azerbaijan Republic on the construction of a dam across the river Araks. This dam is to be over 4,500 feet long and ten feet high. It will serve to raise the water level of the Araks and so irrigate the Mugan steppe, which will thus be transformed into a fertile oasis. From 80,000 to 100,000 acres will be won for the cultivation of cotton.

Join the Communist Party

35 East 12th Street, New York

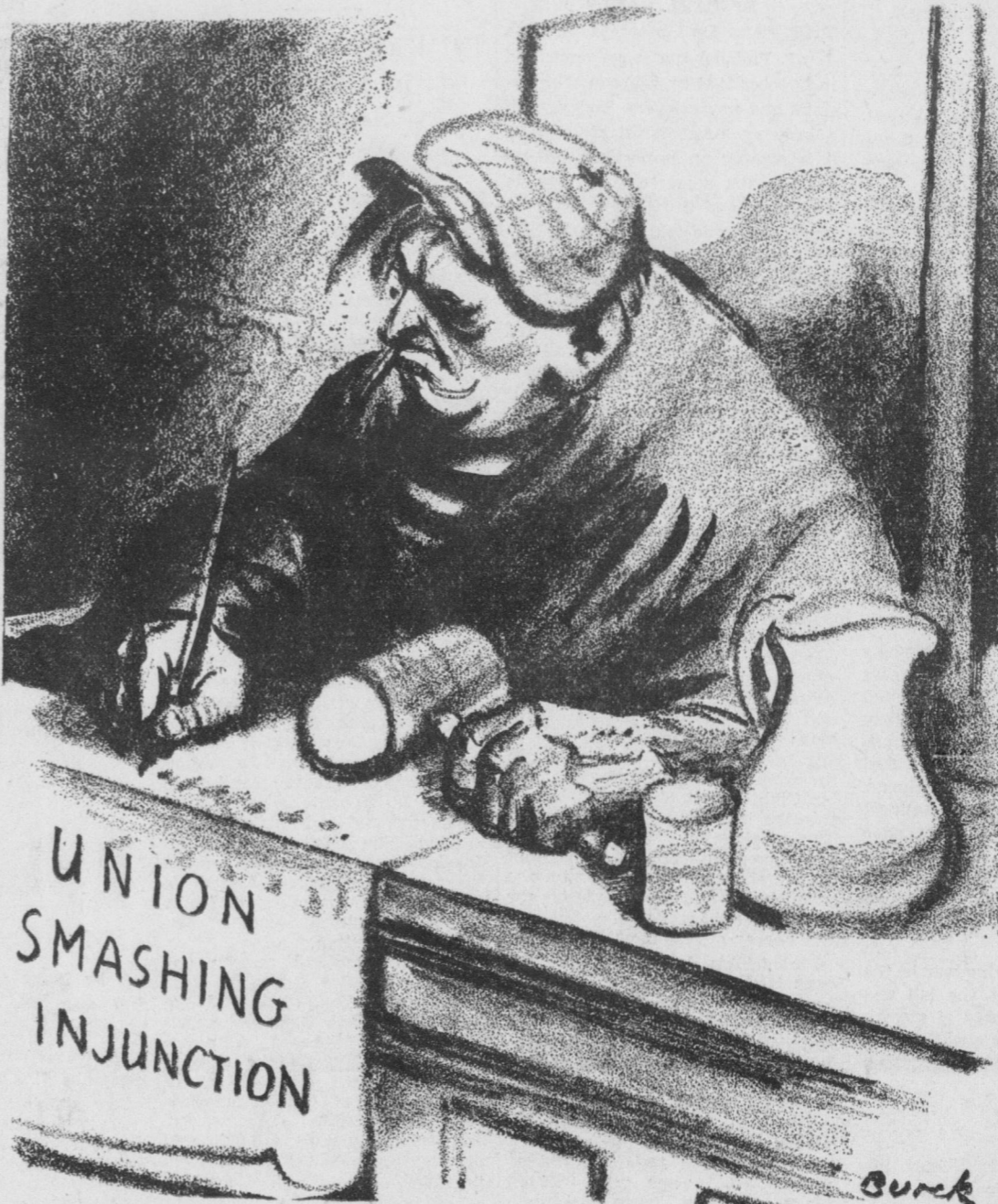
Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME

ADDRESS

HIS HONOR—THE JUDGE

by Burck



Letters From Our Readers

Small Farmers Lose Land to Bankers

Sallisaw, Okla.
Comrade Editor: Just now people in Sequoyah County are wondering how they are going to live another year. Tens of thousands of acres of land have been taken out of production here by the mortgage companies. Land cannot be rented, yet the farmer is told that he should raise what he needs to eat another year. The best land is beyond the reach of the poor farmers.

In short, the poor farmer is landless, yet he is told that if he does not raise what he needs to eat another year, he must starve. I take it that the same conditions face the poor farmers over the entire United States, to a greater or less extent.

Even if the poor farmer has land, he must have money or credit to get the wherewithal to make another crop. Under capitalism, the money is owned by financiers and credit is likewise owned by the same bunch. And under capitalism, when the landlord has a crop planted, it is not for the feeding of humanity; it is for profit, which purpose often works directly opposite to that of feeding the people, as for instance, the destruction of hogs, cotton, wheat for profit, under Roosevelt. This brought profit to the landlord, but misery and starvation for the poor farmer and wage earner.

Every time I write what I think is a good article, you come back at me by saying that I should be concrete and not deal in the abstract. Now comrades, take that advice home to the Daily Worker. Tell the masses plainly how this crop situation would be handled under the Soviet America. Perhaps the masses are not so far from being radical, if you would only show them concretely how Soviet America would enable them to live better. Much of the stuff that comes out in the "Daily" is Greek to the masses.

What a field is open to Mike Gold in the CHANGE THE WORD column!

He could show up the side of in-

Because of the volume of letters received by the Department, we can print only those that are of general interest to Daily Worker readers. However, all letters received are carefully read by the editors. Suggestions and criticisms are welcome and whenever possible are used for the improvement of the Daily Worker.

dustry, how the workers could take over the factories and work full time, making shoes, hats, caps, blankets, and furniture, while the farmers were producing all the goods that these workers needed to eat. Show in a concrete way, that factories, farms, mines and credit would be seized by the workers, and made to serve the masses. Show how over-production would be impossible under such a system. This would at the same time show that crises would be forever abolished.

Don't take it for granted the masses understand this simple fact. The masses don't understand anything except hard work and suffering. Hold up to the poor farmer that he can seize the land, and don't forget that land hunger has been one of the greatest factors in pushing the world forward. Show how simple the revolution will really be.

There is so much of the "Daily" that could be better, even though it is now the best paper in the country.

P. A. O.

Coughlin Supports Private Profit

Chicago, Ill.
Comrade Editor: Comrade Gold is right when he says that Father Coughlin is a misleader of the people, for when Fascist Coughlin says he doesn't wish to see the abolition of private property he shows you what he is.

There is only one way out for the workers, and that is to join the Communist Party and take away from the capitalists the means of production which rightfully belong to the workers.

R. C. H.

The "Gentleman Chairman" Again Presides

New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor: Mr. Algernon Lee, so-called Socialist, a gentleman chairman of Madison Square Garden who likes to slug peoples' heads, a booster of democracy who refuses to give the floor to workers while making a united front with fascists, — this same gentleman again showed his colors at Cooper Union when he said Stalin and Hitler are alike and compared the execution of counter-revolutionary terrorist White Guards in the Soviet Union with that of terrorist execution of workers in Hitler Germany.

What? No Socialism in the Soviet Union? Well, Mr. Algernon Lee, there is no such Socialism there as you peddle from the Rand School show window, but Socialism that workers are building with iron and steel!

Thus while you, Mr. Lee, defend the White Guards, the enemies of Socialism, the working class of the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the Communist Party, is defending Socialism.

A WORKER.

Good Lenin Meeting Wins Sympathizers

Tacoma, Wash.

Comrade Editor: After the Lenin Memorial meeting in the Eagles Hall here, the writer was approached by a worker who said: "Ten days ago, I hated you people. Then I decided to learn what it was all about. Now I'm for you 100 per cent."

Another worker told the writer: "You don't remember me, but two months ago you gave me 'Why Communism?' Now I'm a Communist sympathizer and pretty soon I expect to be more than that."

These were just two of the many expressions of friendliness from a good-sized audience which heard good speakers as a well organized meeting.

R. J. P.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Norman Thomas and the USSR His Place on the War Front The Brave Man and the Coward

WE ARE sure Norman Thomas would become violently indignant if his name were linked with Hearst and the Japanese militarists, each in their own way provoking war against the Soviet Union. Norman Thomas, the Socialist leader, would insist he is against such a war. Yet Norman Thomas' actions and propaganda against the workers' fatherland become one of the powerful cogs of the anti-Soviet machine in this country working to rupture diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

It is not just a question of this Socialist leader making a speech at Columbia University insidiously contrasting American "liberty" with "Russian terrorism." Norman Thomas is not living in a vacuum, but in a world in which the war toiler against the U.S.S.R. sounds louder every day.

Hearst foams at the mouth velping for war moves against the Soviet Union.

Hitler constantly prepares for a drive to the East to assist Japanese imperialism.

The Japanese imperialists along a hundred roads in Manchukuo, Chahar, Mongolia and on the border of the Mongolian People's Republic move ceaselessly toward the Soviet land.

And on top of all this Secretary of State Cordell Hull demonstrates to the entire world that the Roosevelt government would not be averse to a war against the workers' fatherland.

AND in this scheme of things Norman Thomas lends his assistance to besmirch the Soviet Union, to encourage and justify war against "Russian terrorism."

For Wall Street, for the most reactionary and fascist elements in the United States who are openly for war against the U.S.S.R., this is the greatest single service that could possibly be performed in the ranks of labor.

Were an open fascist to speak in this manner, the workers would distrust him and be on their guard. But when Norman Thomas, with his unctuous pose of pacifism and love for socialism, takes up the anti-Soviet cry, the fascists feel he is doing them the greatest service.

"The brave man does it with a sword, the coward with a word." Secretary of State Hull has his own dirty way of provoking the anti-Soviet war front. He takes up the old Czarist and Kerensky debt question, and in a four and one-half minute conversation rejects all of the Soviet Union's offers of negotiations.

These debts have the slimmest record in the whole unsavory history of war debts. The U. S. government under Wilson loaned \$187,000,000 to Kerensky to keep Russia in the war in order that Morgan could be sure of getting his war profits. When the Soviets took power, the Wilson government turned this money over to Kolchak's agents to buy guns and ammunition to kill revolutionary workers and peasants.

CONGRESSMAN McPADDEN of Pennsylvania, just before he took a \$25,000 bribe from Hitler's agents in the United States, discussing the Johnson Bill, admitted that the Kerensky loans never went to Russia but went to the American bankers for ammunition to Kolchak, whose agent in the United States was a Czarist grafter by the name of Bakmetiev. Here is the fascist McPadden's statement, contained in the Congressional Record of the 73rd Congress:

"I am frank to say that the examination which I and other members of that committee made indicated that very little of the \$187,000,000 went to Russia. It went to pay the contracts of the American loan agent in the country for munitions, and the bulk of the money was used for the purpose of paying these munitions contracts which the fiscal agent had placed here. Then the goods did not go to Russia, and were resold and manipulated by Mr. Bakmetiev, Kerensky's agent and Mr. Serge Ughet, the liquidating agent; and what became of the money? When we started to investigate there was over \$60,000,000 in deposit with the [Morgan] National City Bank of New York, and when we completed our examination, in about two weeks time funds had been drawn down to one million dollars."

And this is the "moral" reason for Hull's "rebuff" to the Soviet Union used by every enemy of the workers' country to provoke war. And Norman Thomas does his bit.

Required Reading for Mr. Hearst

"This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.